

Ancient coins

Greek coins



- 2001** **Ionia**, Erythrai (c.550-500 BC), electrum hekate, head of young Herakles facing l., wearing a lion's skin, *rev.* quadripartite incuse punch, roughly divided, wt. 2.57gms. (SNG. Kayhan 737-8; SNG. von Aulock 1942; cf. Boston 1806-7), *in an unusually good state of preservation, extremely fine* £1200-1500

*ex Spink Numismatic Circular, December 2008, vol CXVI, no.6, item GK2612



- 2002** **Attica**, Athens (c.510-500 BC), AR tetradrachm, head of Athena r., in archaic style, full plume visible, *rev.* AΘE, owl standing r., olive leaf to l., crescent to r., wt. 17.1gms. (HGC.4; Seltman Group H), *very fine, rare* £10,000-12,000

A very fine example of an early Athenian tetradrachm of superb archaic style. A well centred strike, with the full plume of Athena's helmet visible.

This impressive archaic tetradrachm was issued a decade before the first Persian war. Athens provided the Ionian Greeks with assistance in their rebellion against the Persians, but aside from the sack of Sardes, the campaign was unsuccessful. Nonetheless, the Persian King Darius, aiming to punish Athens for their support of the Ionian rebellion, launched an invasion of Greece, landing at Marathon in 490 BC. Only twenty five miles from the city of Athens, the vastly outnumbered Athenian hoplite force crushed the invading Persian army, who turned and fled after suffering horrendous casualties. This silver tetradrachm is one of the earliest Athenian 'Owl' tetradrachms produced by the great city, and the coin would become a legend in the world of numismatics.



- 2003** **Attica**, Athens, tetradrachm (c. 500-480 BC), helmeted head of Athena r., wearing earring, *rev.* AΘE, owl standing r., head facing, above to l., olive-spray with berry, all within incuse square, wt. 16.61gms. (Seltman grp. C (uncertain dies, perhaps A39/P41); Asyut grp. V; SNG Copenhagen 15), *darkly toned, well centred, choice very fine, very rare* £4800-5200

An attractive example of this early issue and of superb Archaic style.



- 2004** **Macedon**, Mende (c.450-425 BC), silver tetradrachm, Dionysos in a drunken state, holding a kantharos in his r. hand, reclining to l., on an ass walking to r., on an exergual line, *rev.* MEN-ΔA-IO-N around linear frame enclosing a vine with four bunches of grapes, all within an incuse square, wt. 16.97gms. (Noe, Mende (Kaliandra) Hoard, ANS. NNM. 27, 1926, Group III, pl. IX, 84; SNG. ANS. 346), *attractive iridescent cabinet tone, nearly extremely fine/very fine, rare* £4000-5000

*ex Spink Numismatic Circular, April 2005, vol CXIII, no.2, item GK1521 (illustrated on the front cover)



- 2005** **Thessaly**, Larissa (mid to late 4th century BC), silver drachm, head of nymph Larissa facing, slightly inclined to the l., wearing an ampyx, pendant earring and necklace, *rev.* ΛΑΡΙΣ/ΑΙΩΝ, horse grazing r., trident-head below, wt. 5.99gms. (BCD Thessaly 322), *of beautiful style and with a superb iridescent old cabinet tone, reverse slightly off-centre, extremely fine and most attractive* £1200-1500

*purchased from J Vinchon, Paris



- 2006** **Macedonian Kingdom**, Alexander III, the Great (336-323 BC), gold stater, Callatis mint, head. of Athena r., wearing a Corinthian helmet adorned with a serpent, *rev.* ΑΛΕΞΑ – ΝΑΡΟΥ, Nike standing left holding wreath, K in field, wt. 8.70gms. (Price 902-15), *very fine* £1200-1500



- 2007** **Peloponnese**, Sikyon, silver stater (c.335-330 BC), chimaera moving to l. on ground line, r. paw raised, ΣΕ below, above to r., wreath, *rev.* dove flying to l., below dove's neck, I; all within olive wreath tied on the right and with branch ends meeting on the l., 12.24gms (BCD Peloponnesos 219; BMC.56; *Traité* 775, pl. CCXX, 12), *lightly toned and most attractive, extremely fine* £4250-5000

*ex Nomos 15, 22 October 2017, lot 118

ex Nomos 1, 6 May 2009, lot 67

This lovely coin comes from an issue of staters produced at Sikyon after Alexander's appeal for mercenaries in 334: they seemed to have been paid out as a signing bonus and then buried for safe keeping. Unfortunately, many of these mercenaries never came back; thus, a number of coins from this issue have been found in excellent condition as they were never circulated.



- 2008** **Peloponnese**, Sikyon (late 4th to early 3rd century BC), silver triobol, chimaera l., *rev.* dove l.; **Attica**, Athens (mid 4th century BC), silver tetradrachm, head of Athena r., *rev.* owl r., *the first very fine, the second a little short of flan, about very fine* (2) £100-150



- 2009** **Kingdom of Thrace**, Lysimachos, silver tetradrachm, mint of Lampsakos, struck 297/6-282/1 BC, diademed head of Alexander the Great r., with horn of Ammon, *rev.* ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ/ΛΥΣΙΜΑΧΟΥ, Athena, helmeted, seated l., holding Nike and resting her l. arm on a shield at her side, behind her rests a spear, monogram over a star in inner l. field, wt. 17.12gms. (Thompson 61; Müller -), *some light scratches on reverse, well-struck and of excellent style, lightly toned, good very fine to nearly extremely fine* £300-400

- 2010** **Calabria**, Tarentum (c.281-272 BC), silver stater, the Dioskouroi riding l., monogram above between heads, *rev.* ΤΑΡΑΣ, Taras astride a dolphin l., holding Nike, small shield decorated with hippocamp, and two ΓΥ before, waves below, wt. 6.36gms. (Vlasto 773ff; HN Italy 1011), *toned, good very fine* £150-200



- 2011** **Sicily**, Syracuse, Hieron II, silver 16 litrai, struck c.216-215 BC, diademed and veiled head of Queen Philistis facing l., *rev.* [BA]ΣΙΛΙΣΣΑΣ/ΦΙΛΙΣΤΙΔΟΣ, Nike holding the reins, driving a walking quadriga r., crescent above horses, A on r., wt. 13.54gms. (Burnett, Enna Hoard, 32; SNG. ANS. 876 var), *light metal-flaw on obverse and some porosity, very fine* £300-350
- 2012** **Greek bronze coins** (6), including Ionia, Chios (c.190-133 BC), Æ 19mm., sphinx seated r., a corn-ear before, countermark (tripod?) on wing, *rev.* HP[ΟΣΤΡΑ]/ΧΙΟΣ, amphora, bunch of grapes on l. (SNG. Copenhagen 1573); and issues from Kamarina, Macedon, Elaea and Kyzikos, *generally very fine or nearly so* (6) £100-150
- 2013** **Phoenicia**, Arados (c.174-110 BC), silver drachm, bee, *rev.* ΑΡΑΔΙΩΝ, stag standing r., before a palm-tree, wt. 4.09gms. (BMC.147), *about extremely fine* £100-150



- 2014** **Aiolis**, Kyme (c.165-140 BC), silver tetradrachm, Magistrate Metrophanes, head of the Amazon Kyme facing r., her hair bound with a taenia, *rev.* ΚΥΜΑΙΩΝ, horse standing r., a one-handled cup below its raised l. foreleg, *in ex.* magistrate's name ΜΗΤΡΟΦΑΝΗΣ, all within a wreath, wt. 16.71gms. (J Oakley, *The Autonomous Wreathed Tetradrachms of Kyme, Aeolis*, ANS. MN. 27, 1982, 1-12; SNG Copenhagen 104; Jameson 1460), *extremely fine* £600-800



- 2015** **Kingdom of Syria**, Antiochos VIII Epiphanes, silver tetradrachm, mint of Damaskos, dated SE.193 (120/119 BC), diademed head facing r., *rev.* ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ/ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ /ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ, Zeus Ouranios standing l., holding star and sceptre, monogram above AN on l., *in ex.* date, all within a wreath, wt. 16.44gms. (SC.2321.2; LSM.89), *lightly toned, good very fine* £250-300



- 2016** **Eastern Europe**, Carpathian region - northern Hungary, tetradrachm (2nd century BC), Audoleon type, triskeles variety, laureate and bearded head of Zeus r., *rev.* horseman riding to r. to l., pseudo-legend, Π below horse's r. foreleg, triskeles below horse, wt. 13.29gms. (CCCBM I 121; OTA 434), *a lovely toned example, extremely fine* £3000-3500

*ex Nomos 14, 17 May 2017, lot 12

ex Stoecklin Collection, acquired from Prof. L. de Nicola in Rome



- 2017** **Eastern Europe**, Middle Danube area - Burgenland or western Slovakia, uncertain tribe, tetradrachm (2nd century BC), 'Kroisbach' type, diademed, beardless male head r., *rev.* horse prancing to l. with the torso of a rider on its back, below, caduceus to l., wt. 12.39gms. (CCCBM I 152-154; Flesche 524-527; Lanz 743-745), *attractively toned and well struck, some minor marks, toned over, otherwise extremely fine* £2500-3000

*ex Nomos 14, 17 May 2017, lot 13

ex Stoecklin Collection, acquired from Prof. L. de Nicola in Rome



- 2018** **Macedon** under the Romans, Aesillas (Quaestor, c.95-70 BC), silver tetradrachm, head of the Alexander the Great facing r., Θ behind neck, *rev.* AESILLAS, money-chest, club and chair, all within a wreath, wt. 16.67gms. (Bauslaugh Group VIII; SNG Copenhagen 1330), *lightly toned, good very fine* £250-300

Roman coins



- 2019** **Judaea**, Bar Kochba Revolt (AD 132-135), silver zuz, attributed to Year 3 (AD 134/135), Paleo-Hebrew legend ('Simon'), bunch of grapes, *rev.* Paleo-Hebrew legend ('For the Freedom of Jerusalem'), elongated kithara with three strings, wt. 2.79gms. (AJC.57a; Mildenberg 159 (O21/R67); Hendin 1435), *lightly toned, about extremely fine* £500-700



- 2020** **C. Numonius Vaala** (43 BC), denarius, C NVMONIVS VAALA, male head r., *rev.* soldier rushing l., attacking wall defended by two soldiers, *in ex.* VAALA, wt. 3.03gms. (Crawford 514/2; Syd.1087), *old cabinet tone, good very fine to about extremely fine, very rare* £1600-1800
*ex SKA Bern sale III, 1985, lot 444



- 2021** **Claudius and Agrippina Junior** (AD 43-48), denarius, Rome, TI CLAVD CAESAR AVG GERM P M TRIB POT, laur. head r., *rev.* AGRIPPINAE AVGVSTAE, her draped bust r., wreathed with corn (RIC.I92), *some oxidation, good fine* £300-400
Found by a metal detectorist in Thanet, east Kent.



- 2022** **Vespasian** (AD 69-79), aureus, IMP CAESAR VESPASIANVS AVG, laur. head r., *rev.* COS VII, bull standing r., wt. 7.31gms. (RIC.96), *extremely rare and an excellent portrait* £4000-5000



- 2023** **Antoninus Pius** (AD 138-161), aureus, ANTONINVS AVG PIVS PP IMP II, laur. bust r., *rev.* TR POT XIX COS III, emperor standing l., holding globe, wt. 7.29gms. (RIC.256b; C.996), *almost extremely fine* £2000-2500



- 2024** **Faustina I**, wife of Antoninus Pius (AD 138-161), aureus, DIVA FAVSTINA, draped head r., *rev.* AVGVSTA, Fortuna standin l., wt. 7.29gms. (RIC.372), *extremely fine* £3000-4000



- 2025** **Divus Antoninus Pius** (d. AD 161), silver denarius, struck AD.161, DIVVS ANTONINVS, bare head facing r., *rev.* CONSECRATIO, eagle standing r., its head turned to l., wings open, on a garlanded base, wt. 3.36gms. (RIC.431; BMC.48; C.156; RCV.5192), *beautiful iridescent cabinet tone, good extremely fine* £200-250



- 2026** **Lucius Verus** (AD 161-169), silver denarius, struck AD.161, IMP L AVREL VERVS AVG, bare head facing r., *rev.* PROV DEOR TR P COS II, Providentia standing l., holding a globe and a cornucopiae, wt. 3.24gms. (RIC.463; BMC.35; C.144; RCV.5354 var.), *beautiful iridescent cabinet tone, extremely fine* £300-350



- 2027** **Nero** (AD 177-192), aureus, Rome, NERO CAESAR AVGVSTVS, laur. bust r., *rev.* IVPPITER CVSTOS, Jupiter std. l. holding thunderbolt and sceptre, wt. 7.33gms. (C.118; RIC.52) *very fine* £1500-2000
*ex Spink, 2005



- 2028** **Clodius Albinus** (AD 193-195), silver denarius, struck AD.195, D CLOD SEPT ALBIN CAES, bare head r., *rev.* COS II, Aesculapius standing l., holding a serpent-entwined stick, wt. 2.59gms. (RIC.2; BMC.88; C.9; RCV.6140), *iridescent tone, extremely fine* £350-400



- 2029** **Julia Domna** (wife of Septimius Severus), silver denarius, struck AD 211, IVLIA PIA FELIX AVG, dr. bust facing r., *rev.* PVDICITIA, Pudicitia seated l., head facing, her r., hand on her breast, and holding a sceptre, wt. 3.43gms. (RIC. (Caracalla) 385; BMC.433; C.172; RCV.7105), *lightly toned, good extremely fine* £200-250
*ex Spink Numismatic Circular, August 2007, vol. CXV, no.4, item RM3529



- 2030** **Julia Domna** (wife of Septimius Severus), silver denarius, struck AD.216, IVLIA PIA FELIX AVG, dr. bust facing r., *rev.* VENVS GENETRIX, Venus enthroned l., holding out her r., hand and holding a sceptre, wt. 3.13gms. (RIC.388c; BMC.434; C.212; RCV.7106), *attractive iridescent cabinet tone, extremely fine* £220-280



- 2031** **Macrinus** (AD 217-218), silver denarius, struck AD.218, IMP C M OPEL SEV MACRINVS AVG, laur., dr. and cuir. bust r., *rev.* P M TR P II COS P P, Macrinus, togate, seated l., on a curule chair, holding globe and short sceptre, wt. 3.48gms. (RIC.27; BMC.47; C.51; RCV.7341), *an outstanding example, excellent portrait, perfectly struck, lustrous and mint state* £600-800
*ex Spink Numismatic Circular, August 2001, vol. CIX, no.4, item RM0460



- 2032** **Balbinus** (AD.238), silver denarius, IMP C D CAEL BALBINVS AVG, laur., dr. and cuir. bust facing r., *rev.* PROVIDENTIA DEORVM, Providentia standing l., holding a wand over a globe at her feet on l., and a cornucopiae, wt. 2.95gms. (RIC.7; BMC.33; C.23; RCV.8490), *beautiful cabinet tone, extremely fine* £600-800



- 2033** **Probus** (AD.276-282), aureus, IMP C M AVR PROBVS AVG, dr. laur. bust r., *rev.* CONSERVAT AVG, Sol stg. holding globe with r. arm outstretched, wt. 6.51gms. (RIC.915a), *struck on a large flan, extremely fine with lustre* £5000-6000



- 2034** **Diocletian** (AD.284-305), aureus, Lyons, IMP C VAL DIOCLETIANVS PF AVG, dr. laur. bust r., *rev.* MARS VICTOR, Mars advancing r. wt. 4.17gms. (RIC.2), *struck on a large flan, extremely fine or better with lustre* £2500-3000



- 2035** **Maximianus** (AD.286-305), aureus, Siscia, MAXIMIANVS AVGG NN AVG, laur. bust r., *rev.* VIRTVS AVGG NN, Maximian galloping r. spearing enemy before him and holding shield, another fallen enemy on the ground before his horse r., wt. 5.57gms. (RIC.2), *extremely fine* £3500-4500



- 2036** **Late Roman - Dark Ages** (5th century AD), gold tremissis, contemporary copy of a Roman gold tremissis of Honorius (AD.393-423) or Theodosius II (AD.402-450), D HCOZIO-IOI(R)TAVIG, pearl-diademed bust r., draped and cuirassed, *rev.* VICOTOTIVA AVGVSTOR, Victory advancing l. holding wreath and cross on globe, *in ex.* CONOB, wt. 1.34 gms. (copying RIC.X, 212-3), *fine to very fine* £300-400

Found Nottinghamshire, recorded PAS DENO-EBDD60.

These coins, often termed 'Pseudo Imperial Gallic' imitations, were produced in the post-apocalyptic period after the fall of the Western Roman Empire.



- 2037** **Dark Ages - Merovingian** (580-670), gold tremissis, national coinage. minted at Canac, Rodez (France), copying a late Roman (4th-5th century AD) gold tremissis, pearl diad. bust, draped and cuirassed, CAN NACO, *rev.* RVTI NO, cross on globe, serpent in field upper right, *in ex.* IIII, wt. 1.17gms., *about very fine, very rare* £1400-1600

Found Hampshire, recorded PAS Hamp 38D124. This type is a very good example of the 'national civic' series, originating in Northern Frankia. The fact that it was found in the UK shows the trade links of the period.

Byzantine coins



- 2038** **Constantine I** (AD 307-337), solidus, Heraclea, c. AD 326-330, diademed head of Constantine gazing upwards to r., diadem decorated with parallel lines, *rev.* CONSTANTINVS MAX AVG, pair of interlaced laurel wreaths, each with a large central jewel, eight-rayed star above, *in ex.* SMH• in exergue, wt. 4.28gms. (RIC -; Biaggi 1961 (this coin); Calico -), *choice extremely fine, apparently unique* £4250-4750
*ex Leo Biaggi de Blasys Collection, 1961



- 2039** **Theodosius II**, solidus, Constantinople, AD 423/4, D N THEODO-SIVS P F AVG, diademed, helmeted and cuirassed bust of Theodosius II facing slightly r., holding spear over shoulder and shield with horseman spearing enemy, *rev.* VOT XX MVLT XXX G, Victory standing l., holding long cross, in upper l. field, star, *in ex.* CONOB, wt. 4.46gms. (RIC.225; Depeyrot 75/1), *light traces of double striking on reverse, high relief and lustrous, superb extremely fine* £800-1000



- 2040** **Aelia Zenonis** (wife of Basiliscus, AD.475-476), solidus, Constantinople, AEL ZENONIS AVG, bust l. crowned by Manus Dei, *rev.* VICTORIA AVGGG followed by officina letter A, Victory stg. l., holding long jewelled cross, star in field, *in ex.* CONOB, wt. 4.13gms. (RIC. X, 1004; DOC.594; MIRB.4b; Depeyot p.258, 93/2), *struck on a slightly oval flan, fine to very fine, one of only of a handful of specimens known, and of the highest rarity* £15,000-20,000

Aelia Zenonis was empress for a short period of time during the reign of her husband Basiliscus, who was proclaimed emperor in 475 after a plot to depose Zeno. However, after a short term of just over a year, Basiliscus was evicted from the throne by a resurgent Zeno, who was supported by the senate and the wealth of the imperial treasury, which he had taken from Constantinople on his departure, forcing Basiliscus to raise taxes and fuel his own unpopularity with the people. Zeno, rather than executing the family, had Basiliscus, Zenonis and their son Marcus transported to Cappadocia where they were imprisoned in a dry cistern to die from exposure.



- 2041** **Heraclius** (AD.610-641), solidus, Constantinople, $\partial\partial$ NN HERACLIVS ET hERA CONST PP AVG, facing busts of Heraclius on l. and Heraclius Constantine on r., each wears chlamys and elaborate crown with cross, Heraclius has short beard, whilst his son, whose bust is much smaller, is beardless, cross above, *rev.* VICTORIA AVGU followed by officina letter ϵ , cross potent on three steps, *in ex.* CONOB, I in field to r., wt. 4.40gms. (BMC.22; MIB.10), *very fine* £180-200

British coins



- 2042** **Mercia**, Offa (757-796), penny, portrait type, Winoth, bust r., *rev.* ornate cross, WINOTH interspersed with ornaments, wt. 1.07gms. (S.905; N.313; Chick 71), *weakly struck, good fine* £3250-3750



- 2043** **Mercia**, Coenwulf, penny, group I (796-805), Seberht, uncial M, contraction bar above, *rev.* SEBERHT in angles of tribrach, wt. 1.23gms. (S.914; N.342), *chipped at 2-3 o'clock, very fine* £2000-2250



- 2044** **Mercia**, Coenwulf, penny, portrait type, group II, Hereberht, Canterbury, diademed bust r., breaking inner circle, *rev.* HEREBERHT, cross crosslet, wt. 1.23gms. (S.915; N.-), *chipped at 1-3 and 5-6 o'clock, otherwise about extremely fine, extremely rare* £3000-3500

*ex Lockett, with ticket



- 2045** **Wessex**, Aethelstan (924-939), penny, portrait type, Eardulf, Oxford, crowned dr. bust r., *rev.* EARDULF MO OX VR, small cross, wt. 1.63gms. (S.1095; N.675), *lightly toned, a little weak on king's hair, very fine, rare* £3250-3750



- 2046** **Edward III**, noble, fourth coinage, pre-treaty period with French title, noble, king holding sword and shield, facing in ship *rev.* floriated cross, king's initial E at centre, mm. cross 4 (3 in North), struck 1356-61, single annulet stops (S.1490; N.1138 as Rare), *certified and graded by PCGS as MS64, exceptionally fine, struck on a broad flan having full letters in the legends and even most of the outer beading in the rims, sharply and evenly struck showing excellent detail in the king's face, his royal shield and the ship's rigging, similar sharpness on reverse, in all one of the finest examples of this type to be found* £3000-4000



- 2047** **Edward III**, fourth coinage, treaty period (1361-1369), noble, king holding sword and shield, facing in ship, *rev.* ornate cross, E in centre (S.1502; N.1231), *certified and graded by PCGS as Mint State 62, lustrous on a broad flan unusually retaining complete outer rim beading, well detailed with even the king's tiny facial features sharp, choice surfaces with lovely gold toning* £3750-4250

While relatively common, the gold nobles of this reign are fine mementoes of their era and summon images in the mind's eye of medieval bankers and traders counting their profits from the wool trade with Flanders, which was their principal purpose initially. They are collected by period, relating to the 1360s Treaty of Brétigny with France over an ages-old quarrel for territory. This coin is a fine example of its type.



- 2048** **Edward III** Noble, cross potent king with sword and shield standing and facing in ship, *rev.* ornate floriated cross with lis at end of each limb. (S.1503) *choice, certified and graded by NGC as Mint State 62* £3000-3500



- 2049** **Richard II** (1377-1399), noble, type IB, London, without French title, king with sword and shield stg. facing in ship, *rev.* ornate cross, R in centre, wt. 7.78gms. (S.1654; N.1302), *a little double-struck and weak at 1 o'clock, otherwise about extremely fine, as struck* £2500-3000



- 2050** **Henry VI**, first reign, noble, annulet issue (1422-1430), London mint, king standing in ship holding sword and shield, three lis in upper l., quarter, annulet by sword arm, two ropes to l., one rope to r., ornaments in top line of hull 1-1-1, quatrefoils 3/3, trefoil stops in legend, lis after first word, *rev.* annulet stops in legend, initial mark lis, h at centre, ornate cross with lis terminals, crown over lion in each angle, within beaded and linear tressure of eight arcs, fleurs in spandrels, annulet in upper r., spandrel, beaded circle surrounding, outer beaded border both sides, wt. 6.97gms. (S.1799; N 1414; cf. Schneider 282), *fully round on a broad flan with outer border visible, otherwise well struck with a good facial portrait, a pleasing coin, practically extremely fine* £4000-5000

*ex Phil Wallick, Simpsonville, Maryland, USA, c.1998



- 2051** **Henry VI**, annulet issue (1422-c.1430), noble, London, king with sword and shield stg. facing in ship, annulet by sword arm, *rev.* ornate cross, h in centre, annulet in one spandrel, wt. 6.95gms. (S.1799; N.1414), *extremely fine, superb* £3000-4000



- 2052** **Edward IV**, first reign, light coinage (1464-1470), ryal, London, mm. sun, obverse legend starts at 3 o'clock and ends in hIB, king with sword and shield stg. facing in ship, E on banner at stern, rose on ship's hull, pellet stops, *rev.* rose upon radiate sun in centre of ornate cross, crowned leopards in angles, large fleurs in spandrels, trefoil stops, wt. 7.70gms. (S.1950; N.1549; Blunt & Whitton type VI/VIII B; Schneider -), *good very fine, exceedingly rare* £6500-7500
Found in 2008 and recorded in the BNJ 2009 (no. 445). The double-sized sun mintmark was previously unrecorded and therefore this piece is currently unique.



- 2053** **Henry VII**, angel, type I, mm. lis over halved sun and rose/halved sun and rose (1485-1487), the archangel Michael slaying the dragon, HENRIC over RICARD, *rev.* ship bearing shield, cross above, h (over R) and rose at sides, wt. 5.15gms. (S.2180; N.1694; Schneider 501; SCBI 23:-), *a little creased and straightened with some light weakness, otherwise very fine and extremely rare with the overstrikes using the dies from the previous reign* £4250-4750



- 2054 Henry VIII**, second coinage (1526-1544), George noble, (six shillings, eight pence), Tower mint, mm. rose, HENRIC D G AG LIE Z FRA DNS HIBERNIE, warship r., rose impaled on mast, h and K above, *rev.* TALI DICATA SIG MES FLVCTVARI NEQT, St. George on horseback r., spearing dragon, saltire stops, wt. 4.55gms. (S.2270; N.1785/1; Schneider 576), *good very fine, choice surfaces, evenly struck on a most pleasing full round flan, the legends distinct and without loss of tops of letters, lovely old-gold colour, an excellent example of this very rare issue, seldom seen in the market place* £40,000-45,000

*ex T. B. Clarke-Thornhill, Glendining, 24 May 1938, lot 51

ex J. H. Barnes, Sotheby, 26 June 1974, lot 114

ex Norweb, Spink Auction 48, 13 November 1985, lot 313

ex Spink Auction 206, 1-2 December 2010, lot 898

At the beginning of this coinage period, in 1526, much of Henry's coinage started to suffer debasement so as to garner finances for his wars and extravagances. It was the 18th year of his reign. While the silver coins suffered most, this no doubt still accounts for the stark rarity of his most famous gold pieces, such as the earliest third-coinage sovereign - not plentiful even when first struck, it was a target of melting almost immediately as both weight and fineness dropped (from 23 ct to 20 ct). As well, through centuries of British coinage, earlier coins were recalled by the mint when found worn, clipped or otherwise compromised, which meant they were legally underweight and prone to rejection in commerce, by bankers. The same fate, the melting pot, awaited earlier coins that had been debased, even if just slightly. To some extent this accounts for the great rarity of the George nobles, but so does their odd denominational value of one-third pound. It must have been planned to be a handy value, identical to that of the traditional angel, but the angel was just then being revalued and the George noble was not familiar; confusion must have surfaced, and soon this lovely style of coin was replaced by a complement of other denominations. Later, the angel was made to a higher standard of value and again became a familiar coin, but the George noble was gone.



- 2055** **Edward VI**, fine silver issue, crown, mm. y, 1551, crowned figure of king in full armour on horseback r., shouldering sword, date below, *rev.* long cross fourchée over shield of arms (S.2478; N.1933), *extremely fine, struck on an especially broad flan, sharply detailed particularly on obverse, the choice surfaces toned a rich silvery russet grey, seldom found so pleasing and as such very rare* £15,000-20,000

Four hundred years after this historic coin was minted, the Royal Mint, during the reign of King George VI, prepared a special crown for the Festival of Britain in 1951. The coins were struck at the event itself and were so popular that they sold out during the festival. It is doubtful if most of the fair-goers had ever seen a 1551 crown even if they realized that they were purchasing a commemorative made to memorialize it. Of its history they probably knew next to nothing. The silver crown dated 1551 was in fact the first crown of 5 shillings' value ever struck in England and evidently the overall mintage was fairly small, judging by the number of survivors. The largest silver coin of its day, it was part of the final silver issue, finally restored to the old standard quality after years of debasement of the silver money under Henry VIII and his son's first few years as monarch. Edward of course was the much-hoped-for son of Henry, by his third wife, Jane Seymour, who herself died while giving birth to him in October 1537. The kingdom was nearly torn apart waiting for his birth, but he could hardly have known. The boy grew up pale and sickly in the shadow of his father. He became king of England at the age of nine and was much under the control of covetous counsellors who sought to create a regency with themselves the dominant masters. While they might have thought they controlled a fool, in truth Edward was anything but. While his uncle, the Earl of Hertford, persuaded the king's Council to declare him to be Protector of the Realm (whereupon he declared himself Duke of Somerset), seeking to weaken the Crown's authority and preparing to take it away from Edward, the 'little waif' bided his time, watched as his Council made poor decisions, and saw Somerset err in handling the Scots. He must have smiled, at least inwardly. By the autumn of 1551, Somerset and his cohorts fell from grace, were tried and judged treasonous; it was a capital offence. In January 1552, Edward coolly recorded in his diary of the man who had tried to seize his kingdom: 'Today the Duke of Somerset had his head cut off on Tower Hill.' Clearly little Edward had inherited his father's genes.



- 2056** **Edward VI**, fine silver coinage, crown, mm. y, 1551, crowned figure of king on horseback r., shouldering sword, date below, *rev.* long cross fourchée over shield of arms (S.2478; N.1933), *attractively toned, a full round coin, the horse, king and legend fully struck, about extremely fine* £5500-6500



- 2057** **Edward VI**, fine silver coinage, crown, mm. tun, 1552, crowned figure of king on horseback r., shouldering sword, date below, *rev.* long cross fourchée over shield of arms (S.2478; N.1933), *attractively toned, a bold good very fine* £8000-9000

*ex F. R. Cooper collection, sold privately, Lord Smith of Marlow collection sold to Spink in 1969

ex Hopetown House Collection, Spink auction 67, 16 November 1988, lot 305

ex Spink Numismatic Circular XCVIII, 2 March 1990, no. 109

Although not differentiated in the Standard Catalogue, 1552 is in fact a much rarer date than 1551.



- 2058** **Edward VI**, fine silver coinage, crown, mm. tun, 1552, crowned figure of king on horseback r., shouldering sword, date below, *rev.* long cross fourchée over shield of arms (S.2478; N.1933), *certified and graded by NGC as Extremely Fine 40* £3000-3500



- 2059** **Elizabeth I**, first to fourth issues, half pound, mm. rose (1565), crowned bust l., *rev.* crowned shield of arms, E-R at sides, wt. 4.69gms. (S.2520; Brooker 740), *a few light marks and a little creased, about very fine* £4000-5000



- 2060** **Elizabeth I**, sixth issue, 'fine' sovereign, mm. escallop (1584-6), crowned figure of queen enthroned facing, holding orb and sceptre, portcullis at feet, *rev.* shield of arms at centre of full-blown rose, wt. 15.01gms. (S.2529; N.2003), *slight edge crack at 4 o'clock on obverse, good very fine* £12,500-15,000
A very attractive example.



- 2061** **Elizabeth I**, sixth issue, 'fine' sovereign, mm. tun (1592-5), crowned figure of queen enthroned facing, holding orb and sceptre, portcullis at feet, tressure not broken by back of throne, *rev.* shield of arms at centre of full-blown rose, wt. 15.36gms. (S.2529; N.2003), *portrait weakly struck, lustrous, about extremely fine* £14,000-16,000



- 2062 Elizabeth I**, sixth issue, pound, mm. anchor (1597/8-1600), crowned bust of queen l. with long hair, wearing richly ornamented dress with ruff, double pellet stops, *rev.* crowned square-topped shield of arms, ER at sides, double pellet stops (S.2534; N.2008), *certified and graded by NGC as Mint State 64, a beautiful and lustrous coin, unusually bold in details on both sides, on a broad flan having almost complete outer beaded rims, this is the finest known with the anchor mintmark - the rarest mintmark on Elizabeth I pounds - a trophy coin for the connoisseur* £27,500-32,500

This lovely coin is one of the more regal portraits of Elizabeth I in gold. Even as she advanced in age she retained her dignified bearing. It took half a century but under her guidance England regained the wealth that her father wasted, shown off on this coin in the queen's jewelled, fancy dress. On the other side, the large crown atop the regal shield again stood for majesty and strength, after the anaemic reigns of Henry's only son, Edward, and his eldest daughter, Mary. Indeed, on this coin we see symbols of the queen's importance as a monarch who recaptured the devotion of her subjects and the admiration of her enemies.



- 2063** Elizabeth I, sixth issue, pound, mm. O (1600), crowned bust of queen l., wearing elaborate dress, pellet and comma stops, *rev.* crowned shield of arms, ER at sides, pellet stops, (S.2534; N.2008; cf. Schneider 804; B&C F22), *good very fine* £12,000-14,000



- 2064** Elizabeth I, milled coinage (1561-70), half pound, mm. lis, crowned bust l., *rev.* crowned shield of arms (S.2543; N.2019), *tiny scratch on queen's mouth and some weakness in strike on reverse, extremely fine with a rich red tone* £7500-10,000
A magnificent piece.



- 2065** **James I**, second coinage, rose rial, mm. rose (1605-6), crowned figure of king enthroned facing, holding orb and sceptre, portcullis at feet, *rev.* shield of arms at centre of full-blown rose, wt. 13.68gms. (S.2613; N.2079), *weak on portrait, otherwise a bold good very fine with original brilliance* £10,000-12,000



- 2066** **James I**, second coinage, rose ryal, mm. grapes/escallop (1606-7), crowned figure of king enthroned facing, holding orb and sceptre, portcullis at feet, *rev.* shield of arms at centre of full-blown rose, wt. 13.61gms. (S.2613; N.2079), *good very fine* £18,000-20,000



- 2067** **James I**, second coinage, spur ryal, mm. escallop (1606-1607), crowned figure of king with sword and shield stg. facing in ship, *rev.* spur rowel, small rose at centre, encircled by a ring of lis and crowned lions, all enclosed in beaded treasure of eight arches, wt. 6.77gms. (S.2614; N.2080), *has been repaired, weak on king's face, good fine, very rare* £2500-3500

*ex Lingford, lot 892

This mintmark is not represented in the Schneider collection. The coin is sold with an old Baldwin's ticket pricing it at £6500.

One of the Last Triple Unites of Charles I



2068

Charles I, triple unite, Oxford mint, mm. plumelet on obverse only, 1644, small module, crowned half-length armoured bust l. holding long thin sword and olive branch, gloved hand on top of beaded circle, no scarf, diamond-shaped stops, *rev.* Declaration in three bands of a wavy scroll, mark of value 'III' centred above with three plumes around, date below with OXON underneath, wt. 26.52gms. (S.2729; N.2385 [extremely rare]; Brooker 842, this coin; Sch.304; B-J dies VIII/L8), *about extremely fine, on a fully round uncracked flan, portrait of the king and much of reverse sharply detailed but softly struck in areas, as illustrated, because struck from rocker dies, no serious abrasions, pleasing gold colour* £50,000-60,000

*ex J. Nunn, 27 November 1896, lot 434, £12-8-0

ex O'Hagan, 16 December 1907, lot 154, £5-5-0

ex J. Dudman, 15 December 1913, lot 111, £8-12-6

ex J. Bliss, Sotheby's, 22 March 1916, lot 347, £9

ex J. G. Brooker, SCBI, 33:842

ex Spink Numismatic Circular, February 1983, 177

ex Glendinings, 15 October 1985

ex St. James's Auction 20, 18 November 2011, lot 55

In our modern collectors' world, obsessed with quality, it is easy to forget that for many coins 'MS63' or whatever numerical grade might apply is not especially relevant to the pursuit of quality historical coinages. In the case of emergency issues or siege coins, mere survival is something of a miracle. Such coins were typically born of momentary good fortune in the face of impending doom, and survivors somehow escaped the punishments of the ages that followed their creation. Certainly this is true of the massive Triple Unites of King Charles I, each valued contemporaneously at three pounds sterling and struck in soft gold. Literally speaking, a mere handful of those created at the temporary Oxford Mint during the Civil War have survived the ages. Perplexing difficulties compromised Charles's traditional divine right, ranging from his marriage to the Catholic princess Henrietta Maria of France to revolts in Ireland and Scotland, but most serious of all were his seemingly endless clashes with Parliament. Early in his reign he enjoyed a strong popularity with his subjects at large and with his aristocratic court, but this began to fail during the Thirty Years War, when his alliances suggested that he sided with Catholic ecclesiastics. As time went on, needing funds he reintroduced, against the wishes of Parliament, long-obsolete feudal taxes including the widely hated Ship Tax. Through his first quarter century as monarch, an unusual number of internal political/religious battles lessened his popularity while external war threatened his kingdom.

At last, members of the 'Long Parliament' seized power in January 1642, forcing Charles to march north. He reached Nottingham by late August, then went on to Oxford, where he set up court in October and began to make ready for war. Lacking income from taxes, he had a dire need for support from local loyalists. On 26 October, the Civil War commenced at the Battle of Edgehill. In the college town of Oxford, the king found friendly souls; they must surely have been most welcome sights for the beleaguered monarch. His supporters saw first and foremost, beyond the instant need to protect the king's person, that his cause would quickly fail without financing of his army. Lacking such aid, Charles would be captured and dethroned, and quite possibly killed. Loyalists rallied, and the king's mint at Oxford continued to issue money in his name until sometime in May 1646. All during this time, coinage was solely the king's prerogative, traditionally his right and his alone in the kingdom, and the history abounds with stories of college plate and other local riches being converted to money bearing the king's name, perhaps most famous of all being his massive Triple Unites in gold, which were the ultimate pledges of his monetary power and by far the largest repositories of wealth in coinage form. Most of this money coined at Oxford saw use for procuring supplies, arms, rents and other necessities, not least of which was loyalty. The smaller denominations from Oxford and other local, temporary mints paid soldiers and bought goods for the cause.

At one of the war's early skirmishes, at Wellington, the king had urged support when he made what has come down through history to be called the Wellington Declaration. He vowed to uphold, even enforce, the Protestant religion, the laws of England, and the liberty of parliament—thereby seeking to dissuade any and all opponents that he was pro-Catholic, or a monarch who might disavow laws for his convenience. His vow became his war slogan and it appears as the central reverse inscription on this and other triple unites. Most of the war's famous battles and sieges - at Naseby, Newark and Oxford - ended by the spring of 1646 but negotiations for peace failed and open hostilities began again in the summer of 1648, led by a Scots invasion. The Civil War ran intermittently from the autumn of 1642 until Charles was beheaded on 30 January 1649. Never before had an English king been brought to trial as a monarch, accused of treason, and executed.

Although they outlived him, most of the coins made at Charles's rudely established mints disappeared long ago. At their best, even when new, most bore witness to the anguish of the king as they were sometimes poorly engraved, unevenly struck, and blemished at issue. None of this money was likely to be saved for posterity. Some was intentionally defaced and melted by the king's enemies. By the time the Civil War ended, the concept of monarchy had changed forever. Even the king's centuries-old sole right to issue money had vanished. The Triple Unite we see in this lot was one of the last of its kind made at the king's mint at Oxford - in fact, the last of the truly royal money. It remains as mute testimony to some of the nation's most troubled times. Within five years of its creation, the kingship it proclaims had ended. The Latin legend which appears above and below the Declaration, on the reverse of this coin, expressed more hope than reality. *Exurgat Deus Dissipentur Inimici* translates to mean 'Let God Arise, Let His Enemies Be Scattered', but the royal assertion failed. Divine right was gone. The king was dead. The age-old monarchy died off with him. And yet, today's collectors may still hold the king's hopes in their hands, here in this golden emblem of its age.



- 2069** **Commonwealth**, unite, mm. sun, 1652, English shield of arms of St. George within wreath, *rev.* conjoined shields of St. George and Ireland, mark of value above (S.3208; N.2715), *certified and graded by PCGS as Mint State 61, lustrous with a sharp, even strike on both sides, on a broad flan with much of the rim beading present, finer than most examples that come on to the market* £8000-10,000

The only coins struck in English history without royal sanction or proclamation for their issue, the money of the Commonwealth was generally well made, coming as it did near the end of the hammered-coinage era, although the majority of survivors of this time cannot compare to the two certified gold pieces on offer in this sale. The style is most distinctive, the result of the Puritans' dislike of ostentation or even ornament. Aside from some fairly modern patterns, these are also the only coins of England issued without inscriptions in Latin. Commonwealth coins were in truth made in some numbers but were subject to melting over the succeeding centuries, being gathered by the Bank of England and delivered to the Royal Mint to be turned into gold coins made by the milled process. By the end of George III's reign, nearly all hammered gold coins had been destroyed. Coins such as are seen here, in very high states of preservation, must surely have been saved from that fate by devoted collectors.



- 2070** **Commonwealth**, gold crown, mm. sun, 1651, English shield of arms of St. George within wreath, *rev.* conjoined shields of St. George and Ireland, mark of value above (S.3212; N.2719), *certified and graded by PCGS as Mint State 62, a jewel of a specimen having a bold, even strike on each side albeit slight die-crumbling on the centre two digits of the date, choice surfaces and lovely gold toning, rare and especially so in this fine condition* £8000-10,000



- 2071** **Commonwealth**, crown, mm. sun, 1653, English shield of arms within wreath, *rev.* conjoined shields, mark of value above (S.3214; ESC.6; Bull 6), *about extremely fine, a nicely struck example on a good sized flan* £3000-3500



- 2072** **Oliver Cromwell**, halfcrown, 1658, dr. bust l., *rev.* crowned shield of arms (S.3227A; ESC.447), *certified and graded by NGC as Mint State 62* £3000-4000



- 2073** **Oliver Cromwell**, shilling, 1658, laur. and dr. bust l., *rev.* crowned shield of arms (S.3228; ESC.1005; Bull 254), *attractively toned, extremely fine or better* £4000-4500
*ex Symonds collection, Glendinings, 26 September 1973, lot 94, £180



- 2074** **Charles II**, two guineas, 1664, first laur. bust r., elephant below, *rev.* crowned cruciform shields, sceptres in angles (S.3334), *almost extremely fine, scarce in this grade* £4000-6000



- 2075** **James II**, crown, 1687, TERTIO, second laur. bust l., *rev.* crowned cruciform shields (S.3407; ESC.78), *certified and graded by PCGS as Mint State 64* £3000-3500
A magnificent coin, and beautifully toned.



- 2076** **William and Mary**, half guinea, 1694, second conjoined busts r., *rev.* crowned shield of arms (S.3430), *extremely fine* £3000-4000



2077 William III, 5 Guineas, 1701, laur. bust r., rev. crowned cruciform shields, sceptres in angles (S.3456) *very choice, certified and graded by NGC as Mint State 62* £70,000-80,000



- 2078** William III, crown, 1700, DVODECIMO, third laur. and dr. bust variety r., *rev.* crowned cruciform shields (S.3474; ESC.97; Bull 1010), *attractively toned, certified and graded by PCGS as Mint State 64* £2500-3000



- 2079** George I half Guinea, 1726, wreathed head r. *rev.* cruciform shields, sceptres in corners. (S.3637). *Very scarce in this grade. certified and graded by PGCS as MS62.* £3500-4500



- 2080** George I, crown, 1726, TERTIO, roses and plumes, laur. bust r., *rev.* crowned cruciform shields, small roses and plumes in angles (S.3639A; ESC.115; Bull 1546), *toned, extremely fine* £6000-7000
 *ex Lockett, Sotheby's, 28 April 1927, lot 143
 ex Sanderson, lot 134
 ex Glendining's, 30 October 1974, lot 45, £500



2081

2082

- 2081** George I, halfcrown, 1720/17, SEXTO, roses and plumes, laur. bust r., *rev.* crowned cruciform shields, roses and plumes in angles (S.3642; ESC.590), *certified and graded by NGC as Mint State 62* £2000-3000
- 2082** George II, proof halfcrown, 1746, VICESIMO, old laur. and dr. bust l., *rev.* crowned cruciform shields (S.3696; ESC.608; Bull 1691), *toned, good extremely fine* £4500-5500



- 2083** **George III**, proof guinea, 1761, first laur. head r., *rev.* crowned shield of arms (S.3725; W&R.82), *certified and graded by PCGS as Proof 62, very rare* £20,000-25,000



- 2084** **George III**, proof guinea, 1787, laureate bust r., *rev.* crowned spade-shaped shield, plain edge (S.3728; WR.104 as R3), *certified and graded by PCGS as PR65 CAM Turner, a gem example of this type, dies engraved by Pingo and clearly struck in proof state to memorialize the first date of issue of the Spade guinea, the king's portrait heavily frosted against the mirrored field, as are the royal shield and all letters of the legends on both sides, with rich gold colour, clearly an exceptionally fine guinea with a provenance to the now-famous collection of American collector Jacob Y. Turner, M.D.* £10,000-15,000





- 2085** **George IV**, proof set, 1826, five pounds to farthing, bare head l., *rev.* various (S.PS1), in original case (clasp damaged), a couple of scratches at 7 o'clock on reverse of five pounds, and some slight rubbing below the bust, presumably to remove a scratch, otherwise all extremely fine or better, the silver deeply toned (11) £75,000-85,000



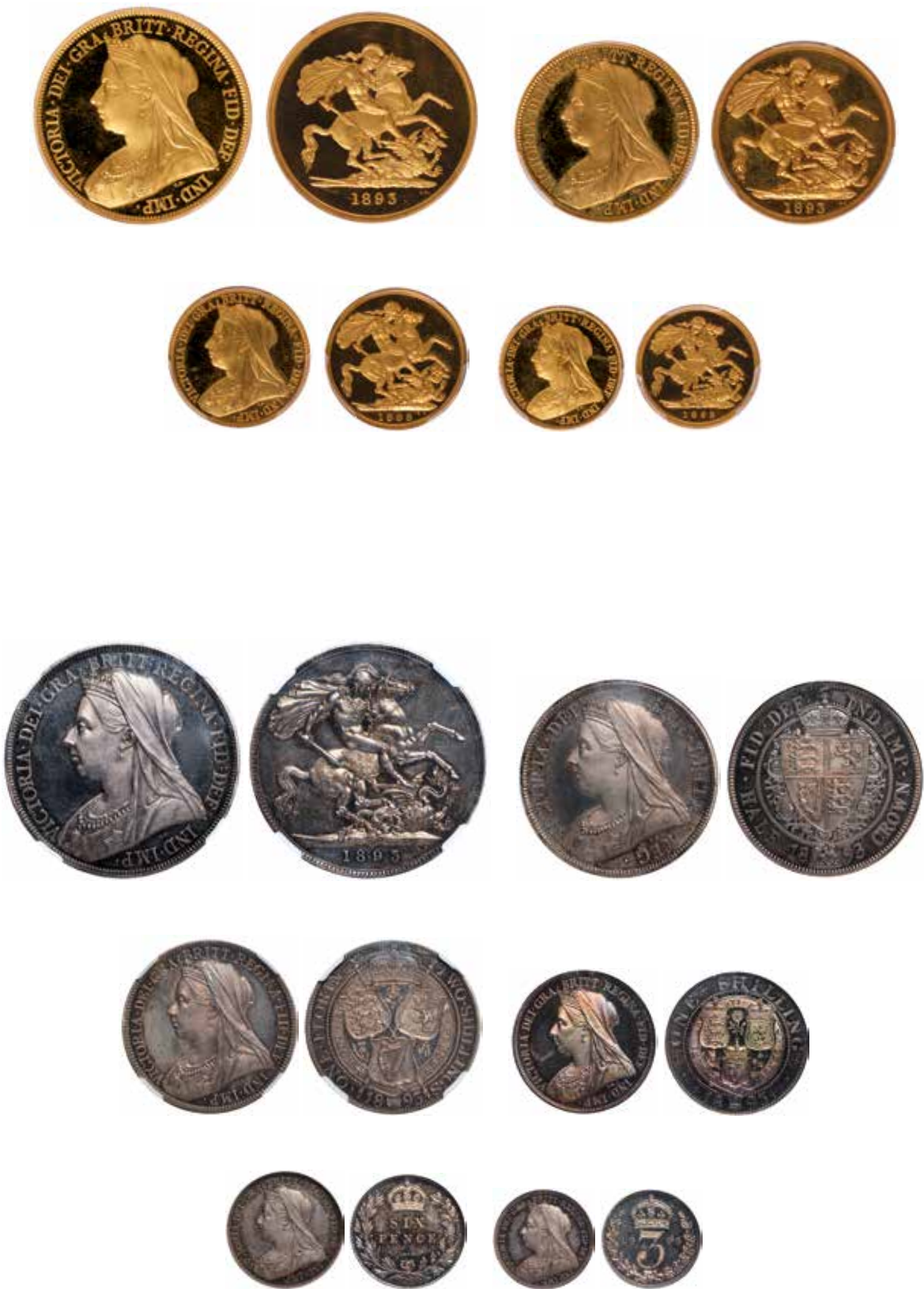
2086 **George IV**, proof crown, 1826, SEPTIMO, bare head l., *rev.* crowned helmet over ornate shield of arms (S.3806; ESC.257; Bull 2336), *certified and graded by PCGS as Proof 62* £8000-10,000



- 2087** **William IV**, proof crown, 1831, bare head r., W.W. incuse on truncation, *rev.* crowned shield of arms over mantle, plain edge (S.3833; ESC.271; Bull.2462), *certified and graded by PCGS as Proof 64, original deep silvery grey toning with bluish hues, the type issued in the Coronation sets, normally not seen this choice* £17,500-22,500

The silver crowns of George II were in effect the last such coins issued with the intention that they would be used in commerce. By the late 1740s, the Bank of England's paper money had assumed the role formerly occupied by these large silver pieces. During the silver shortage of the period of the Napoleonic Wars, and the resulting hoarding of hard money, the crown of 5 shillings' value temporarily returned to commerce, first as overstruck foreign silver coins (mainly Spanish) and then as Bank Dollars, both types produced on contract with the Soho Mint at Birmingham. When the New Coinage commenced in 1816 for silver and 1817 for gold, the largest silver piece issued for commerce was the halfcrown. The silver crown did not appear until 1818 and it was not distributed as an intended circulating medium but instead was sent to the Bank of England for distribution to commercial banks wrapped in tissue paper - as a special type of New Coinage money aimed at collectors. Most pieces of course were not well preserved even though they did not generally circulate (though some did); they were mishandled, picking up trivial marks and worse. The same situation existed for the next king's silver crowns, those made in 1821 and 1822, which then became the last non-proof crowns until Victoria's first pieces of 1844. Among these, the 1831 proof crowns made for William IV's coronation sets are most difficult to locate today. The mintage was not recorded but was likely no more than a few hundred pieces in all. This is an important coin for crown collectors.

An 1893 Victoria Proof Set of Exceptional Quality





- 2088** Victoria, proof set, 1893, old or veiled head l., *rev.* St. George and the dragon, *certified and graded by PCGS as follows:* £5 (S.3872) PR65 DCAM, £2 (S.3873) PR65 DCAM, sovereign (S.3874) PR66 DCAM, half-sovereign (S.3878) PR65 DCAM crown PF63 CAMEO, half crown PF64, two shillings PF63, one shilling PF65, sixpence PF64 and threepence PF64 (10) £105,000–125,000

This lovely set of exceptional quality consists of the four largest denominations struck for the proof set of this year, issued by the Royal Mint to illustrate the final portrait of Victoria. A seemingly original set showing delicate hazing over the deeply mirrored fields mainly on the £2, probably from the plush case in which it rested for more than a century. What is unusual, aside from the splendid technical condition of this set, is that all the coins share the same degree of frosted motifs, not only of the queen's portrait but also of St. George and all of the letters and digits. If you are looking to acquire an 1893 gold set of superb appearance, it would take a great deal of patience to locate finer coins than these.



2089 **Victoria**, proof five pounds, 1893, veiled bust l., *rev.* St. George and the dragon (S.3872), *certified and graded by PCGS as Proof 63 Cameo* £40,000-50,000



2090 **Victoria**, five pounds, 1887, 'Jubilee' bust l., *rev.* St. George and the dragon (S.3864), *certified and graded by PCGS as Mint State 63* £2000-2500



2091 **Victoria**, proof two pounds, 1893, veiled bust l., *rev.* St. George and the dragon (S.3873), *certified and graded by PCGS as Proof 64 Deep Cameo, exceptional cameo contrast, lovely gold colour, from the Coronation set, with a total mintage of 773 pieces* £8000-10,000



2092 **Victoria**, proof two pounds, 1893, veiled bust l., *rev.* St. George and the dragon (S.3873), *certified and graded by NGC as Proof 64 Ultra Cameo* £6000-7000



2093 **Victoria**, proof two pounds, 1893, veiled bust l., *rev.* St. George and the dragon (S.3873), *certified and graded by PCGS as Proof 62 Deep Cameo* £3000-3500



- 2094** **Victoria** proof half sovereign, 1839, young head l. rev. crowned shield of arms *certified and graded by PCGS as PR64 Deep Cameo* £3000-4000



- 2095** **Victoria**, proof half sovereign, 1893, veiled bust l., rev. St. George and the dragon (S.3878), *certified and graded by PCGS as Proof 64 Deep Cameo, lovely gold toning, from the Coronation set, with a total mintage of 773 pieces* £2500-3000



- 2096** **Victoria**. Crown, 1844 Young head l. rev. crowned shield of arms within wreath. (S. 3882). *Lightly toned certified and graded by PCGS as MS62* £2000-2500



- 2097** **George V**, proof five pounds, 1911, bare head l., rev. St. George and the dragon (S.3994), *certified and graded by NGC as Proof 64, scarce and choice* £8000-10,000



- 2098** **George V**, proof two pounds, 1911, bare head l., *rev.* St. George and the dragon (S.3995), *certified and graded by PCGS as Proof 66 Deep Cameo* £2750-3250
Only four graded by PCGS in this grade.



- 2099** **George V** proof two Pounds, 1911, bare head l. *rev.* St. George and the dragon *A spectacular coin and rare in this grade. certified and graded by PGCS as PR66 Cameo* £3000-3500



- 2100** **George V**, proof half sovereign, 1911. bare head l., *rev.* St. George and the dragon. *Graded by PGCS as PR64 Cameo* £500-750



2101



2102

2101 George V, VIP proof crown, 1934, bare head l., *rev.* large crown within wreath (S.4036; ESC.374A; Bull 3648), *certified and graded by PCGS as Proof 64, exceedingly rare, very few known* £6500-7500

2102 George V, crown, 1934, bare head l., *rev.* large crown within wreath (S.4036; ESC.374; Bull 3647), *certified and graded by PCGS as Mint State 64, rare* £4500-5500

The key date of the series, only 932 pieces struck.



2103 George VI, proof set, 1937, five pounds to half sovereign, bare head l., *rev.* St. George and the dragon (S.PS15), in original case of issue, *some toning spots on half sovereign, all about mint state* (4) £10,000-12,000



2104 George VI, proof set, 1937, five pounds to half sovereign, bare head l., *rev.* St. George and the dragon (S.PS15), in original case of issue, *about mint state* (4) £8500-9500



- 2105** **George VI**, proof set, 1937, five pounds to half sovereign, bare head l., *rev.* St. George and the dragon (S.PS15), in original case of issue, *about mint state* (4) £7500-8500



- 2106** **George VI**, proof five pounds, 1937, bare head l. *rev.* St. George and the dragon (S.4074; W&R.435), *certified and graded by NGC as Proof 65 Ultra Cameo, very heavily frosted motifs against a 'deep black' mirrored field on each side, a gem coin with a truly superb reverse* £10,000-15,000
Total mintage of 5001 pieces from the Coronation sets.



- 2107** **George VI**, proof five pounds, 1937, bare head l., *rev.* St. George and the dragon (S.4074; W&R.435), *certified and graded by PCGS as Proof 64+ Deep Cameo* £6000-7000



- 2108** **George VI**, proof five pounds, 1937, bare head l., *rev.* St. George and the dragon (S.4074), *certified and graded by PCGS as Proof 64 Cameo* £6000-8000



- 2109** **George VI**, proof five pounds, 1937, bare head l., *rev.* St. George and the dragon (S.4074), *certified and graded by PCGS as Proof 64 Cameo* £6000-8000
- 2110** **George VI** proof five pounds, 1937, bare head l. *rev.* St George and the dragon. *certified and graded by PGCS as PR63+ Deep Cameo* £5000-6000

Scotland



- 2111 **Scotland**, Mary, first period, twenty-two shillings, 1553, crowned shield dividing I G, *rev.* crowned monogram flanked by two cinquefoils, wt. 2.58gms. (S.5396), *very fine* £5000-6000

Sovereigns



- 2112 **George III**, sovereign, 1820, large date with open 2, *rev.* St. George slaying the dragon (S.3785C), *certified and graded by PCGS as About Uncirculated 58, faintest rub on the high points, satiny luster with light frosting in the king's portrait, normal sharp strike, relatively rare as the king passed away on 29 January of this year and coinage ceased* £1500-2000



- 2113 **George IV**, proof sovereign, 1826, bare head l. *rev.* crowned shield within Garter, *a beautifully frosted proof. very Choice. certified and graded by NGC as PR65 Ultra Cameo* £7000-8000



- 2114** **George IV**, proof sovereign, 1826, bare head l., *rev.* crowned shield of arms (S.3801; W&R.237), *certified and graded by PCGS as Proof 63 Cameo* £6000-8000



- 2115** **William IV**, proof pattern sovereign 1830, 2nd bust, *rev.* crowned garnished shield of arms, plain edge (S.3829B; WR.260 as R5), *certified and graded by PCGS as PR63 Deep Cameo, faintest hairlines in the fields, splendid frosted portrait of the new king as well as deep frosted contrast on the reverse shield, a beautiful example of the first sovereign date of this reign, struck prior to the coronation (on 8 September 1831)* £12,500-15,000



- 2116** **William IV**, sovereign, 1831, without stops 1st bust, *rev.* crowned garnished shield of arms (S.3829A), *certified and graded by PCGS as MS64+, having tiny abrasions in the soft gold on obverse but a well-detailed portrait, while the reverse is fully struck and superb, thus one of the finest quality sovereigns of this reign available on the world market* £6000-8000

Certainly one of the finest known and as such exceedingly rare.



- 2117** **William IV**, sovereign, 1831, bare head r., *rev.* crowned shield of arms (S.3829), *certified and graded by PCGS as Mint State 62* £4000-5000



2118

2119

- 2118** **William IV**, sovereign, 1832, 2nd bust, *rev.* crowned garnished shield of arms (S.3829B), *certified and graded by PCGS as MS64, exceptionally choice with intense satiny lustre, minor disturbance on the obverse but the portrait is sharply struck, the reverse boldly detailed in the royal shield and a distinct die-break following the date* £2500-3000

- 2119** **William IV**, sovereign, 1837, 2nd bust, *rev.* crowned garnished shield of arms (S.3829B), *certified and graded by PCGS as MS64, lovely satiny lustre with minor abrasions in the soft gold on obverse, fully struck on reverse and superb, with a tiny die-break through the last digit of the date, another wonderful sovereign of this reign, rare thus* £2500-3000



- 2120** **Victoria**, sovereign, 1841, unbarred As in GRATIA, young head l., *rev.* crowned shield of arms within wreath (S.3852), *some light surface marks, about very fine* £5500-6500
The key date of the series.



- 2121** **Victoria**, sovereign 1842, young head l., *rev.* crowned shield of arms within wreath (S.3852), *certified and graded by PCGS as MS64, satiny luster, tiny abrasions in the mint frost on obverse consistent with the numerical grade, reverse truly superb, boldly struck with full details on the royal shield, an exceptionally choice example of this rarer early date, with lovely gold colour* £800-1000
- 2122** **Victoria**, sovereign, 1851, young head l., engraver's initials W.W. in relief, *rev.* crowned shield of arms within wreath (S.3852C), *certified and graded by PCGS as MS65, a truly beautiful coin having very little disturbance in the soft lustre on either side, the portrait and royal shield both sharply struck, rare thus and among the finest to be found* £1750-2250



- 2123** **Victoria**, sovereign, 1874, later young head l., engraver's initials W.W. in relief, *rev.* crowned shield of arms within wreath, die number 35 (S.3853B), *certified and graded by NGC as About Uncirculated 55 showing numerous abrasions in the soft gold having somewhat prooflike surfaces, both sides sharply detailed, extremely rare date of this type and also an unrecorded die number, previously the highest number being 32 in the Douro Cargo hoard* £8000-10,000



- 2124** **Victoria**, proof sovereign, 1887, 'Jubilee' bust l., *rev.* St. George and the dragon (S.3866B; W&R.333), *certified and graded by NGC as Proof 65 Ultra Cameo* £5000-6000



- 2125** **Victoria**, proof sovereign, 1887S, 'Jubilee' bust l., small spread JEB, *rev.* St. George and the dragon, S above date (S.3868A), *has been lightly polished, a light scratch in hair and a few light rim nicks on reverse, otherwise about extremely fine, extremely rare* £12,500-15,000



- 2126** **George V**, proof sovereign, 1911, Young head l. *rev.* St. George and the dragon (S.3996). *Very choice and scarce in this high grade. Certified and graded by PGCS as PR66 Cameo* £1250-1750



- 2127** **George V**, sovereign, 1924S, bare head l., *rev.* St. George and the dragon, S above date (S.4003), *certified and graded by PCGS as Mint State 63+, rare date* £3200-3500

The Rare 1852 Adelaide Gold Pound, Type One



- 2128 **Australia**, Victoria, Adelaide pound, 1852, type one, central crown above date within beaded circle, a curled dentillated pattern within the beading, legend surrounds the design declaring the issuer as the GOVERNMENT ASSAY OFFICE with a floral stop on each side of ADELAIDE at centre bottom, *rev.* VALUE ONE POUND in three lines within a circle of beads inside two linear circles, weight and purity declaration occupying the surrounding legend space, the gold's fineness of 22 CARATS set within a pair of floral stops, *and importantly* the die cracked to left of 'D' at top of legend from the beading to the rim, fine edge milling (KM.1; Fr.1), *certified and graded by NGC as About Uncirculated 58, perfectly centred and sharp in all details, the surfaces displaying numerous small abrasions but, notably, no large marks or damage, extremely rare and the classic rarity of early Australia* £32,500-37,500

The Type 1 variety of this famous coin, of which it is believed that no more than 50 were struck before the famous die-crack on the reverse developed in size until the die was unusable, is both a great rarity and *the very first gold coin type struck in Australia*. Most known specimens are not without marks because, at the time of their minting, coins were not being saved by collectors; all of the locally made gold coins were much needed for commerce, and both varieties of 1852 Adelaide pounds were soon mixed together and distributed to banks for use. Almost all of them ultimately perished.

The continent of Australia remained the domain of scattered indigenous people for centuries until 'transported' British convicts, followed by other settlers, began to make a new civilization in the early nineteenth century. The towns, mostly distant from each other, existed because of farming and cattle ranching. Hard monies seen in early Australia were cast-offs, like most of the inhabitants. All this changed in the early 1850s with the discovery of gold near the town of Adelaide; other gold fields were soon discovered, and these over the course of only a few decades would change Australia from being a sleepy outback into a new country of great prosperity. Soon, too, worn-out old foreign coins ceased to be the main currency. Prospectors quickly brought specie to towns near the gold fields but, as was equally true in early California during its gold rush of 1849, nuggets and gold dust were not easily used for money. Commerce was consequently stymied despite the influx of this new source of real wealth. There were two problems to be sorted out. Turning raw gold into usable coinage was no simple affair, nor was it legal for an British colony to produce its own money without first obtaining approval from the British Crown.

In 1852 all distant communication was by mail, via sea passage, and it simply was not practical to await legal sanction to coin money in the name of Queen Victoria. The need for gold coins for local use was pressing. Ideally such coins would have the same value as the familiar English sovereigns. So, in November of 1852, the South Australia Legislative Council passed an emergency measure, entitled the Bullion Act. At first the assay office thereby created smelted ore into ingots, but these were no more easily used in commerce than gold dust or nuggets. What to do until approval from London arrived? The Council decided to hire a local die-sinker by the name of Joshua Payne. He produced a pair of dies that created the now-famous Adelaide pound featuring the distinctive legends as well as a declared fineness and weight in gold. The resulting 'emergency tokens' looked exactly like coins; they were not elegant but they were of good weight. The issuing authority never intended its golden money to be more than token issues of solid value and must have assumed that their local coins would be recalled and turned into new sovereigns, once approval of the Crown was obtained.

But history intervened, and a legendary coin for collectors was born. The local die-sinker had done his job but evidently failed to make the dies of sufficient hardness: after producing just a tiny number of coins, the reverse die failed, cracking at the 12-o'clock position from the rim inward (to the left of 'DWT' in the legend). The first die split apart and another die was quickly made, varying slightly from the first - the simple beaded circle with two linear outlines changed to resemble the form used for the obverse - and this time it was correctly hardened and ultimately produced an estimated 25,000 gold pounds. These were all rapidly thrown into commerce, as were the handful minted showing the die-break, of which only 25 to 50 are thought to have been made. Almost all of these coins experienced plenty of use because they were needed for commerce. Nobody at the time noticed that some of the coins were different from the others. No collectors saved coins in 1850s South Australia!

The Crown in Britain meanwhile passed warrants to establish an officially sanctioned mint for the colony. In August of 1853, Parliament authorized an official branch of the Royal Mint, and on 14 May 1855 the Sydney Mint opened in a portion of the old Rum Hospital. The first gold sovereigns were struck in Australia on 23 June of the same year, bearing a variant of the Young Head portrait seen on London Mint coins but with a distinctive reverse. Over time the new sovereigns replaced the Adelaide pounds as the money of choice.

One of the ironies of the situation then caused the Adelaide pounds to disappear: the mint's assayers as well as others discovered that the Adelaide 'tokens' were actually finer than advertised, more valuable intrinsically than the sovereigns that replaced them. Anyone in possession of an Adelaide pound did not in fact have 20 shillings (one sovereign) of value but rather 21 shillings and 11 pence, the actual value at the time of the gold content of the coins. The result? Almost all Adelaide pounds ended up being melted for the profit in gold this produced. They quickly disappeared. They perished.

Every survivor is a miracle of chance. The coin offered here is far from perfect, but clearly it was never abused, and somehow it escaped the fate of almost all of the rest of the mintage. What was born of necessity as an experiment, was then rejected as inferior, then gathered up as being more valuable than it was thought to be, and was ultimately greedily destroyed, ended up becoming more desirable than anyone contemporary with its creation could ever have imagined. As the image at the centre of its obverse suggests, it has become a crown jewel of the coinage of early Australia.



- 2129** **Australia**, Victoria, sovereign, 1856, Sydney mint, young head l., with fillet in hair, *rev.* AUSTRALIA within wreath, crown above (KM.2; Fr.9), *certified and graded by NGC as About Uncirculated 58* £8000-12,000



- 2130** **Australia**, Victoria, sovereign, 1868, Sydney mint, laur. head l., *rev.* AUSTRALIA within wreath, crown above (KM.4; Fr.10), *certified and graded by NGC as Mint State 61* £1250-1750



- 2131** **Australia**, Victoria, half sovereign, 1856, Sydney mint, laur. head l., *rev.* AUSTRALIA within wreath, crown above (KM.1; Fr.9a), *practically uncirculated, very rare* £6000-8000



- 2132** **Australia**, Victoria, half sovereign, 1862, Sydney mint, laur. head l., *rev.* AUSTRALIA within wreath, crown above (KM.3; Fr.10a), *certified and graded by NGC as Mint State 61* £3000-4000



- 2133** **Australia**, George V, half sovereign, 1918P, bare head l., *rev.* St. George and the dragon, P above date (S.4008), *certified and graded by NGC as Mint State 61, an extremely rare date* £3500-4500



- 2134** **Brazil**, João V, 20000 reis, 1725M, Minas Gerais, crowned shield of arms, value to l., *rev.* voided cross potent, M in each angle (KM.117; Fr.33), *certified and graded by PCGS as About Uncirculated 58* £3750-4750

A Fine Example of a Rare Gold Twenty Dollars.



- 2135** **China**, Republic, gold twenty dollars, undated (1919), Yuan Shih-kai as Hung-hsien facing l. in military uniform with shoulder epaulet as 5-star general, *rev.* Chinese legend above and in centre of wreath, broad border on each side (KM.Y331; LM.1029; Fr.4), *certified and graded by PCGS as Mint State 63, a fine example of this gold rarity, the largest denomination coin of the entire Republic period* £15,000-20,000



- 2136** **China**, Republic, gold ten dollars, undated (1919), Yuan Shih-kai as Hung-hsien facing l. in military uniform with shoulder epaulet as 5-star general, *rev.* Chinese legend above and in centre of wreath, broad border on each side (KM.Y330; LM.1030; Fr.5), *certified and graded by PCGS as Mint State 63, a beautiful companion piece to the twenty dollars, rare* £5000-7000



- 2137** **China**, Republic, gold five dollars, Year 1 (1916), Yuan Shih-kai as Hung-hsien facing l. in military uniform with shoulder epaulet as 5-star general, sharply denticled border, *rev.* curled dragon without legend, broad border with a ring of tiny beads inside (Kann 1518; LM.1113; Fr. unlisted), *certified and graded by PCGS as Mint State 62, some abrasions in the toned gold surfaces, very rare, the inaugural year* £10,000-15,000



- 2138** **Egypt**, Fuad I, proof 500 piastres, 1932, struck in red gold, bust in military dress l., *rev.* value and date (KM.355; Fr.106), *certified and graded by PCGS as Proof 63, rare* £4000-5000
Mintage of 300 pieces.
- 2139** **Egypt**, Farouq, proof 500 piastres, 1938, commemorating the wedding of King Farouq to Queen Farida, facing bust in military dress, head turned to l., *rev.* value and date (KM.375; Fr.110), *certified and graded by PCGS as Proof 66 Cameo* £4000-5000
Mintage of 1000 pieces.



- 2140** **Hong Kong**, George VI, bronze cent, 1941, crowned bust l., *rev.* English legend around Chinese legend in centre (KM.24), *certified and graded by NGC as About Uncirculated 55 Brown, little if any apparent wear, variegated dark brown surfaces with scattered tiny marks, a one-year type thanks to the outbreak of the Second World War, and one of the rarest coins of this British colony - a very rare survivor* £3000-4000

Although the reported mintage was five million this year, the 1941 cent is one of the key coins of this lovely series. It is believed that one of the two shipments from the Royal Mint was melted in Britain and that the other shipment was captured by Japanese and melted for the metal, to make shell casings. Very few are known, and each auction appearance is a serious opportunity for advanced collectors.



2141



2142

- 2141** India, Victoria, Mohur, 1888, crowned bust left, Victoria Empress, rev. value and date (F.1604; KM.496; Pr.22), *certified and graded by NGC as Mint State 61* £2500-3500

- 2142** India, Princely States, Bikanir, Victoria, proof 1/4 anna, 1895, silver off-metal strike, original proof, crowned bust l., rev. value, country and date within beaded circle, BIKANIR STATE around (cf. KM.71a; Pr.1009), *certified and graded by NGC as Proof 61* £3500-4000



- 2143** India, East India Company, Bengal presidency, proof mohur, AH.1202//19, Persian inscriptions both sides (KM.112), *certified and graded by NGC as Proof 61* £4000-5000
*ex David Fore Auction 82, lot 908, £9500



- 2144** India, East India Company, Madras Presidency, proof gilt copper 20 cash; 10 cash; 5 cash; 1 cash (2), 1803, the 1 cash with slightly different reverse dies (Pr.192/204/210/214; KM.321b/319b/318a/-), *all brilliant uncirculated* (5) £2400-2800



- 2145** India, Victoria, mohur, 1877(c), crowned bust l., rev. value and date within border of scrolling foliage (KM.496; S&W.6.1), *certified and graded by NGC as Mint State 61* £4000-5000



- 2146** South Africa, ZAR, Burgers pond, 1874, fine beard, bust l., *rev.* circular shield of arms over flags, eagle above (KM.1.2; Fr.1), *certified and graded by PCGS as Genuine - Plugged About Uncirculated Detail, choice virtually uncirculated but very skillfully plugged* £5000-6000



- 2147** South Africa, ZAR, Kruger, pond, 1894, bust l., *rev.* circular shield of arms over flags, eagle above. (KM 10.2. Fr.2) *certified and graded by PGCS as About Uncirculated 55* £450-550



- 2148** South Africa, ZAR, Kruger, pond, 1896, bust l., *rev.* circular shield of arms over flags, eagle above. (KM 10.2. Fr.2) *certified and graded by PGCS as About Uncirculated 53* £450-550



2149

2150

- 2149** South Africa ZAR, Kruger, pond, 1896, bust l., *rev.* circular shield of arms over flags, eagle above, (KM 10.2.Fr.2) *certified and graded by PCGS as About Uncirculated 53* £400-450
- 2150** South Africa ZAR, Kruger, pond, 1897, bust l., *rev.* circular shield of arms over flags, eagle above, (KM 10.2.Fr.2) *certified and graded by PCGS as About Uncirculated 53* £400-450



- 2151** South Africa, ZAR, Kruger, pond, 1898, bust l., *rev.* circular shield of arms over flags, eagle above. (KM 10.2. Fr.2) *certified and graded by PCGS as About Uncirculated 53* £300-350



2152

2153

- 2152** South Africa, ZAR, Kruger, half pond, 1897, bust l., *rev.* circular shield of arms over flags, eagle above. (KM 9.2.Fr.3) *certified and graded by PCGS as About Uncirculated 55* £400-450
- 2153** South Africa, ZAR, Kruger, half pond, 1896, bust l., *rev.* circular shield of arms over flags eagle above. (KM 9.2 Fr.3) *certified and graded by PCGS as About Uncirculated 53* £400-450



2154

2155

- 2154** South Africa, ZAR, Kruger, half pond, 1896, bust l., *rev.* circular shield of arms over flags, eagle above. (KM 9.2. Fr.3) *certified and graded by PCGS as About Uncirculated 55* £400-450
- 2155** South Africa, ZAR, Kruger, half pond, 1896, bust l., *rev.* circular shield of arms over flags eagle above. (KM 9.2. Fr.3) *certified and graded by PCGS as About Uncirculated 53* £350-450

A spectacular South Korean proof set, very rare this choice





- 2156** South Korea, Republic, proof set, 1970, comprising: gold 25,000; 20,000; 10,000; 5,000; 2,500; 1,000 won; and silver 1,000; 500; 250; 200; 100; 50 won (KM.PS1), with original white leather case bearing the Republic of Korea's national flag, with paperwork, *certified and graded by NGC as follows: 25,000 won Proof 67 Ultra Cameo; 20,000 won Proof 68 Ultra Cameo; 10,000 won Proof 66 Ultra Cameo; 5,000 won Proof 69 Ultra Cameo; 2,500 won Proof 67 Ultra Cameo; gold 1,000 won Proof 69 Ultra Cameo; silver 1,000 won Proof 68 Ultra Cameo; 500 won Proof 68 Ultra Cameo; 250 won Proof 66 Ultra Cameo; 200 won Proof 67 Ultra Cameo; 100 won Proof 66 Ultra Cameo; 50 won Proof 67 Ultra Cameo, very rare, the 25,000 won rarely seen (12)* £25,000-35,000



- 2157** **Spain** Charles II, 1700s, crowned arms in order collar with legend CAROLVS II DEI GRAT., *rev.* cross in quatrefoil within inner circle. (8 ESC KM2M33M3) *certified and graded by NGC as MG63, a superb coin* £6000-8000



- 2158** **Switzerland**, pattern 20 francs, 1871, engraved by Durussel, crowned head l., in circle of stars, date below, *rev.* HELVETIA, shield of arms between sprigs, value below (KM.Pn19; Fr.492), *certified and graded by PCGS as Specimen 64, a beautiful example having a full proof impression of the dies and lovely colour, very rare* £10,000-15,000

Edouard Durussel (1842-1888) apprenticed in Switzerland but was trained at the Royal Mint, London, for three years; recommended by Antoine Bovy, he was employed as an engraver in Paris from 1865-67, after which he married in London and again worked as an engraver. In 1869, he settled in Berne and set up a die-sinking business, principally producing medals from 1876-88. This pattern for the gold 20 francs was one of his finest pieces, which he himself described as portraying a symbolic image of Liberty. All of his patterns are very rare, this one especially so; the dies were destroyed in 1890, shortly after Durussel's death.



- 2159** **Switzerland**, 20 francs, 1888B, diad. head l., *rev.* shield of arms within wreath (KM.31.3; Fr.497), *certified and graded by PCGS as Mint State 64* £4000-6000

One of the rarest regular-issue Swiss gold coins, with a mintage of only 4,224 pieces.



- 2160** **Switzerland**, 5 francs, 1928B, bust of William Tell r., *rev.* shield of arms, denomination above, date below (KM.38), *faint wear, tiny abrasions, original light silvery toning, certified and graded by NGC as About Uncirculated 58* £3000-4000

The final date of this type, very rare with a mintage of just 24,000, of which many have perished over the years - one of the truly rare modern Swiss coins.



2161

2162

2161 USA, 10 dollars, 1801, Liberty head r., *rev.* eagle with shield on breast, a couple of tiny scratches below B of LIBERTY, otherwise very fine £4000-6000

2162 USA, twenty dollars, 1851, liberty head., *rev.* eagle with shield on breast, a rare date with this mint mark. (KM.74.1. Fr.169) slight edge nick at 10 o'clock on obverse, otherwise about extremely fine. £3500-4500



2163

2164

2163 British Guiana, Essequibo and Demerara, silver 3 guilders (1808): Mexico, Charles IV, 8 reales, 1792FM, circular centred hole, *obv.* countermarked E&D/3 G.L raised within a beaded oval indent, wt. 21.37gm. (KM.2; Pr.2), coin and countermark very fine, very rare £3500-4000

2164 St. Lucia, silver 6 livres 15 sous (1813), S:LUCIE within shaped indentation, *rev.* plain, host coin dated 1808, plain cut edges, wt. 16.12gms. (KM.10.1; Pr.9), coin very fine, countermark good very fine, very rare £1200-1500
*ex A.H. Baldwin & Sons
ex Parsons Collection, lot 1041



2165

2166

2167

2165 St. Lucia, silver 2 livres 5 sous (1813), a side cut of a Spanish dollar countermarked S: Lucie, *rev.* blank, wt. 5.37gms. (KM.9; Pr.10), coin and countermark extremely fine £1600-1800
*ex Marshalls Collection, Spink, London, 31 March 2004, lot 465

2166 St. Lucia, silver 2 livres 5 sous (1813), a side cut of a Spanish dollar countermarked S: Lucie, *rev.* blank, wt. 5.25gms. (KM.9; Pr.10), coin good fine, countermark very fine £1600-1800
*ex Noble Sale 71, lot 3588

2167 St. Vincent, silver 12 bitts (1811-1814): Mexico, Charles IV, 8 reales, 1802 FT, with large centred hole, *obv.* countermark 3 above XII within shaped indent, wt. 17.91gms. (KM.12.2; Pr.10), coin and countermark very fine, very rare £5000-6000

British Medals



- 2168** **William IV**, official gold medallion for the Coronation, 1831, by William Wyon, after Sir Francis Chantrey, RA, bust of William IV r., *rev.* diademed bust of Queen Adelaide r., each portrait signed C on truncation, 33mm., wt. 27.52gms. (BHM.1475; Eimer 1251), *some light surface marks, small scratch on reverse from Queen's neck to hair, otherwise about mint state and frosted* £3000-4000

965 specimens struck.



- 2169** **Victoria**, gold medallion for the Golden Jubilee, undated (1887), by J.E. Boehm/F. Leighton, crowned 'Jubilee' bust l., *rev.* enthroned figure of Empire facing, flanked by standing figures of Science, Letters, Art, Industry and Agriculture, at their feet, Mercury and Time, 58mm., wt. 90.88gms. (BHM.3219; Eimer 1733a), *certified and graded by PCGS as Specimen 62* £5000-6000

A Bronze Medal for the Completion of the Burma-Siam Railway, 1943



- 2170 World War II, the completion of the Burma-Siam Railway**, bronze medal, 1943, designed by Captain Ewart Esercitt; map of the Malay peninsular, the railway marked with a line, the Islands of Borneo and Java, to the fore the railway track recedes to the distance, to r., a palm tree, *rev.* legend in Japanese characters (IN COMMEMORATION OF THE BURMA-SIAM RAILWAY, SHOWA [OCTOBER] 18TH), 49mm. (Fearon, D., *A Bronze Medal for the Burma-Siam Railway, 1943*, Numismatic Circular, LXXXIV, January 1976, p.8), cast on a thick flan?, *as made - very fine, an extremely rare and emotive medal* £1200-1500

It is not the place of an auction catalogue to record the horrors of the Burma-Siam Railway. The railway was actually completed seventy-five years ago on the 17th October 1943 and the ceremony for its opening was held a week later on the 25th, when a golden nail was hammered into the final section of track. Captain Charles Ewart Esercitt of the Royal Army Service Corps who commanded many of the British prisoners working on the railway and at the rail base camp at Nong Pladuk, was a talented amateur artist specialising in lino-cuts. It seems safe to attribute the medal design to him. The medal was kept as a souvenir by Pte. Frederick Arthur Knightly, RASC (T/205155), serving as a driver with 54 Infantry Brigade Group and captured at Shanghai. The medal is sold with his service medals, 1939-45 and Pacific stars and War medal, brooch mounted; dress miniatures and ribbon brooch (both these include Defence medal); duplicate Pacific star; RASC cap badge; Far East POW Social Club lapel badges (2); more recent FEPOW badges, pins, etc (8); with photocopied research.

The 1976 article records three specimens and the example now in the Imperial War Museum (not on display) is believed to be one of these three. Since then the cataloguers know of only a single example being offered for sale (by private treaty some 20 years ago) and none has been offered for sale at auction. There are possibly between 5 and 10 pieces extant.



- 2171 **Indian Great War Immediate Award MC group of nine awarded to Lieutenant-Colonel N. M. P. Dotivala, Indian Medical Service**, comprising: Military Cross, George V; British War and Victory Medals; India General Service Medal, 1908-1935, three clasps, Afghanistan N. W. F. 1919, Waziristan 1919-21, Mahsud 1919-20 (Capt. N. M. P. Dotivala. I. M. S.); General Service Medal, 1918-1962, George V, single clasp, Iraq; War Medal 1939-45; India Service Medal; Jubilee Medal 1935; Coronation Medal 1937, IGSM and GSM officially impressed, British War & Victory medals erased, others unnamed as issued; group court mounted with pin for wear, sold in original custom made box by 'Rankin & Co. Ltd. – India', *group lightly polished, toned, good very fine* (9) £1500-2000
MC *Gazette of India*, 29.10.1920

Naval Maneckji Pestonji Dotivala was born on the 20th of September, 1917, in Bombay, and after studying to work in medicine, he joined the Indian Medical Service, receiving his first commission on the 23rd of July, 1917.

With the Indian Army largely occupied with operations in Europe during the Great War, the tribes of Southern Afghanistan (particularly the Tochi Wazirs and the Mahsud) launched a series of raids into Northern India along the North West Frontier into the region of Waziristan in 1917, as part of the so-called 'Waziristan Revolt'. This revolt was said to have been caused by a rumour that the areas of North and South Waziristan were to be given to Afghanistan as part of a peace settlement from the Third Afghan War.

A punitive response from the British and Colonial Forces was demanded, and an attempt was made to subdue the tribes in late November 1919, led by Major General Sir Andrew Skeen. These were largely successful, although conditions were difficult, and the British and Indian forces received considerable resistance from the Mahsud tribe in particular. Having defeated a Mahsud force at Palosina, the tribesmen withdrew north to a defensive line in the gorge of Ahnai Tangi. It was here, attacking from the Soraraogha Plain, that the 2/5 (Frontier Force) Gurkhas launched an eight-day attack upon a reported 4,000 tribesmen, eventually running out of ammunition and resorting to bayonet charges to defeat the remaining enemies. Casualties were heavy, with both sides suffering losses of around 400 men killed and wounded. Following further defeats in the area of Makin, and the able assistance of the RAF, the tribes agreed to peace. It was during this offensive, as medical attaché to the 2/5 Gurkhas, that T. Captain Naval Dotivala was awarded the MC:

'T-Capt. Naval Maneckji Pestonji Dotivala, IMS., att'd. 2-5th Gurkha Rif., Ind. Army' 'For most conspicuous gallantry in action at Soraraogha on 18th January, 1920, and at Makin on the 20th February, 1920. On both occasions he displayed the greatest gallantry and disregard for danger in his care of the wounded during this action. He set a very fine example to all.'

Naval Dotivala enjoyed a long and successful career in the IMS, and his service reports speak well of his work. One particular report from 1936 states:

'There has been a very marked reduction in the sick rate at Aurangabad during the period Major Dotivala has been here. The prompt measures he adopted to deal with a very severe epidemic of cholera which occurred in the immediate surrounding area of the cantonment checked the spread of the epidemic into the cantonment. He is reliable and energetic and gets on well with the other branches of the service. I had a very good report of him after the Parade Manoeuvres when he acted as SMO of the force. I consider him fit for promotion in every way.'

Sold with copy MIC, copy citation from the *Gazette of India*, a number of copied report pages relating to his service in the IMS, and a full printed version of the events in Waziristan 1919-20 taken from the *London Gazette*.



- 2172** Cambodia, French Protectorate, Sisowath (1840-1904-1927), gold medal, 1905, Hamsa bird to l., within plain and beaded border, *rev.* legend and date within a rice and floral wreath, UVA 1905, wt.7.39gms; 22mm, *nearly extremely fine and extremely rare* £800-1200



- 2173** Russia, Paul I, silver coronation medal, 1797, by C. Leberecht, from a design by the Empress Maria Feodorovna, uniformed bust r., wearing sash, *rev.* plain, cross-hatched cross, 43mm. (Diakov 243.7; Reichel 2960), *certified and graded by NGC as About Uncirculated 58, very rare* £3500-4500
*ex Numismatic Auctions, 30 November 2015, lot 751

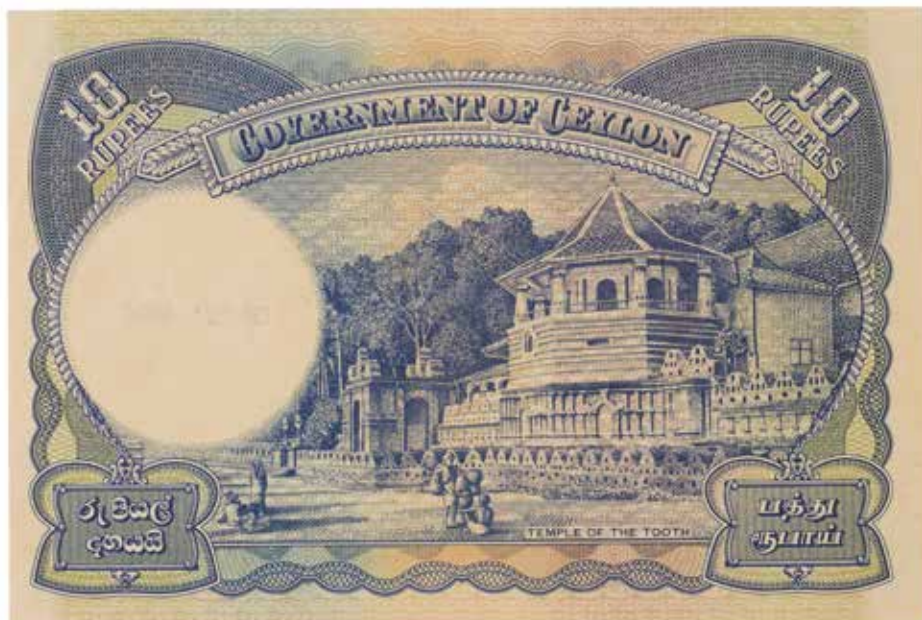
A group of Ceylonese notes printed in India on paper supplied by Portals



- 2174 **Government of Ceylon**, one hundred rupees, 1 September 1941, O/00 000000, stamped SPECIMEN, King George VI at left, signatures of H. J. Huxham and C. J. Collins (Pick 38s), *a few light creases, couple of tiny spots on edges, about extremely fine, rare* £18,000-22,000



- 2175 **Government of Ceylon**, fifty rupees, 1 September 1941, O/00 000000, stamped SPECIMEN, King George VI at left, signatures of H. J. Huxham and C. J. Collins (Pick 37s), *about uncirculated to uncirculated, rare* £18,000-22,000



- 2176 **Government of Ceylon**, ten rupees, 1 February 1941, O/00 000000, stamped SPECIMEN, King George V1 at left, signatures of H. J. Huxham and C. J. Collins (Pick 33s), *two tiny spots bottom edge, good extremely fine to about uncirculated* £8000-10,000



- 2177 **Government of Ceylon**, five rupees, 1 February 1941, O/00 000000, stamped SPECIMEN, King George V1 at left, signatures of H. J. Huxham and C. J. Collins (Pick 32s), *tiny spot bottom edge, about uncirculated to uncirculated* £8000-10,000



- 2178 **Government of Ceylon**, two rupees, 1 February 1941, O/00 000000, stamped SPECIMEN, King George VI at left, signatures of H. J. Huxham and C. J. Collins (Pick 31s), *tiny spots at left margin, about uncirculated* £5000-7000



- 2179 **Government of Ceylon**, one rupee, 1 February 1941, O/00 000000, stamped SPECIMEN, King George VI at left, signatures of H. J. Huxham and C. J. Collins (Pick 30s), *about uncirculated to uncirculated* £3000-4000

A series of specimen notes from the 1921 issue of the East African Currency Board

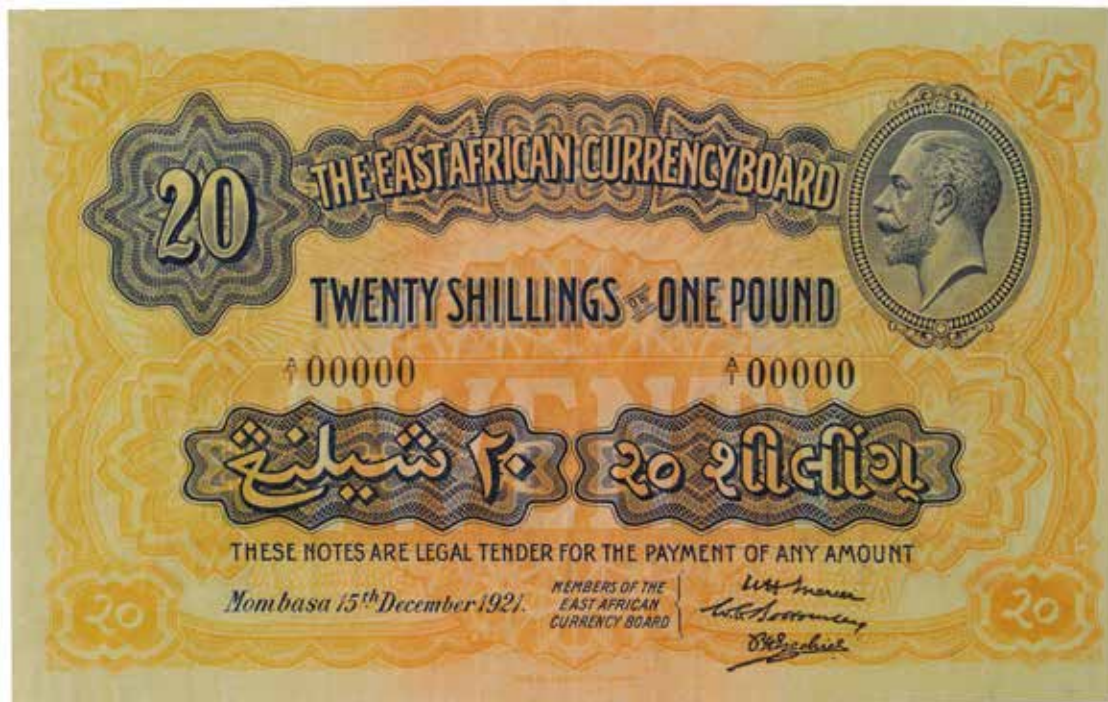
All are scarce and unusual in that they have not been cancelled.



- 2180** East African Currency Board, five shillings, 15 December 1921, Mombasa, A/1 000000, King George V at right, signatures of W. H. Mercer, W. C. Bottomley and P. H. Ezechiel (Pick 13s), *extremely fine to good extremely fine* £800-1000



- 2181 **East African Currency Board**, ten shillings, 15 December 1921, Mombasa, A/1 000000, King George V at right, signatures of W. H. Mercer, W. C. Bottomley and P. H. Ezechiel (Pick 14s), *tiny piece out of top edge, minor repair top left, good extremely fine* £700-800



- 2182 **East African Currency Board**, twenty shillings or one pound, 15 December 1921, Mombasa, A/1 000000, King George V at right, signatures of W. H. Mercer, W. C. Bottomley and P. H. Ezechiel (Pick 15s), *extremely fine* £1200-1500



- 2183 **East African Currency Board**, one hundred shillings or five pounds, 15 December 1921, Mombasa, A/1 000000, King George V at right, signatures of W. H. Mercer, W. C. Bottomley and P. H. Ezechiel (Pick 16s), *slightly faded, extremely fine* £1500-1800



- 2184 **East African Currency Board**, two hundred shillings or ten pounds, 15 December 1921, Mombasa, A/1 000000, King George V at right, signatures of W. H. Mercer, W. C. Bottomley and P. H. Ezechiel (Pick 17s), *extremely fine to good extremely fine* £2500-3000



- 2185 **East African Currency Board**, one thousand shillings or fifty pounds, 15 December 1921, Mombasa, A/1 000000, King George V at right, signatures of W. H. Mercer, W. C. Bottomley and P. H. Ezechiel (Pick 18s), *about uncirculated, rare* £3000-4000

End of Sale

BALDWIN'S *of St. James's*

Prices Realised - Auction 20, 21, 22 and 23. COINEX 2018

1.	£26,000	87.	£450	173.	£750	259.	~	345.	£90	431.	£260	559.	£240	645.	£140	731.	£120	817.	£300
2.	£4,000	88.	£420	174.	£220	260.	£700	346.	£480	432.	£150	560.	£280	646.	£160	732.	£50	818.	~
3.	£8,000	89.	£1,500	175.	~	261.	£800	347.	~	433.	£150	561.	£600	647.	£220	733.	£110	819.	£220
4.	£6,500	90.	£420	176.	£700	262.	£750	348.	£10,500	434.	£150	562.	£200	648.	£50	734.	£160	820.	£220
5.	£9,000	91.	£750	177.	£200	263.	£950	349.	£6,500	435.	£120	563.	£750	649.	~	735.	£200	821.	~
6.	£1,100	92.	£320	178.	£420	264.	£850	350.	£33,000	436.	£120	564.	£300	650.	£4,200	736.	£120	822.	£120
7.	£1,300	93.	£380	179.	£460	265.	£750	351.	£3,000	437.	£110	565.	£150	651.	~	737.	£140	823.	£180
8.	£2,200	94.	£320	180.	£950	266.	£650	352.	£9,000	438.	£110	566.	£4,600	652.	£280	738.	£380	824.	~
9.	£7,700	95.	£320	181.	~	267.	£440	353.	£220	439.	£80	567.	£160	653.	£50	739.	£60	825.	£120
10.	£5,200	96.	£240	182.	£480	268.	£440	354.	£3,200	440.	£160	568.	£2,100	654.	£110	740.	£140	826.	£70
11.	£1,800	97.	£320	183.	~	269.	£1,700	355.	£180	441.	£65	569.	£300	655.	£120	741.	£160	827.	£160
12.	£15,500	98.	£280	184.	~	270.	£50	356.	£180	442.	£360	570.	£3,200	656.	£60	742.	£60	828.	£120
13.	£1,200	99.	£2,800	185.	£240	271.	£2,000	357.	£180	443.	£920	571.	~	657.	£220	743.	£90	829.	£220
14.	£5,800	100.	£1,300	186.	£3,200	272.	£90	358.	£800	444.	£950	572.	£5,500	658.	~	744.	£320	830.	£160
15.	£10,500	101.	£240	187.	£580	273.	£1,000	359.	£580	445.	£900	573.	£1,600	659.	£280	745.	£220	831.	~
16.	£10,000	102.	£420	188.	£320	274.	£1,000	360.	£560	446.	£1,050	574.	£120	660.	£70	746.	£40	832.	£240
17.	£4,000	103.	£220	189.	£2,000	275.	£600	361.	£650	447.	£1,100	575.	~	661.	£150	747.	£180	833.	£140
18.	£6,000	104.	£280	190.	£1,500	276.	£550	362.	£560	448.	£800	576.	£750	662.	£160	748.	£500	834.	£80
19.	£1,400	105.	£300	191.	£240	277.	£750	363.	£420	449.	£1,700	577.	£190	663.	£6,100	749.	£320	835.	£90
20.	£1,600	106.	£1,200	192.	£340	278.	£650	364.	£240	450.	£160	578.	£260	664.	£440	750.	£480	836.	~
21.	£15,000	107.	£480	193.	£400	279.	£750	365.	£320	451.	£100	579.	~	665.	~	751.	£260	837.	£380
22.	£1,400	108.	£360	194.	£240	280.	£550	366.	£340	452.	£220	580.	£200	666.	£200	752.	£280	838.	£280
23.	£2,200	109.	£380	195.	£1,000	281.	£180	367.	£1,100	453.	£170	581.	£1,600	667.	£200	753.	£300	839.	£240
24.	£11,500	110.	£300	196.	£180	282.	£800	368.	£320	454.	£90	582.	£60	668.	£170	754.	£240	840.	£140
25.	£2,500	111.	£420	197.	£5,500	283.	£900	369.	£3,800	455.	£80	583.	£240	669.	~	755.	£80	841.	£180
26.	£7,000	112.	£3,500	198.	£260	284.	£1,000	370.	£500	456.	£70	584.	£220	670.	£400	756.	£5,800	842.	£200
27.	£9,500	113.	£750	199.	£800	285.	£700	371.	£120	457.	£70	585.	£200	671.	£300	757.	£1,400	843.	£180
28.	£4,000	114.	£4,600	200.	£240	286.	£800	372.	£260	458.	£180	586.	£280	672.	£280	758.	£280	844.	£80
29.	£4,000	115.	£550	201.	£240	287.	£200	373.	£140	501.	£950	587.	£4,000	673.	£160	759.	£1,000	845.	£200
30.	£2,600	116.	£11,500	202.	£260	288.	£200	374.	~	502.	£900	588.	£2,800	674.	£130	760.	£600	846.	£150
31.	£5,000	117.	£280	203.	£340	289.	£200	375.	£600	503.	£170	589.	£240	675.	£60	761.	£160	847.	~
32.	£3,600	118.	£340	204.	£70	290.	£360	376.	£300	504.	£340	590.	£280	676.	£160	762.	£110	848.	£150
33.	£2,200	119.	~	205.	£550	291.	£240	377.	£100	505.	£240	591.	~	677.	£50	763.	£110	849.	£340
34.	£1,300	120.	~	206.	£500	292.	£950	378.	£40	506.	£4,200	592.	£420	678.	£50	764.	£1,300	850.	£160
35.	£21,500	121.	£380	207.	£500	293.	£200	379.	£480	507.	£2,400	593.	£50	679.	£170	765.	£420	851.	£260
36.	£6,000	122.	~	208.	£1,400	294.	£280	380.	£120	508.	~	594.	£750	680.	~	766.	£40	852.	£100
37.	£8,500	123.	£850	209.	£120	295.	£160	381.	£160	509.	~	595.	£100	681.	£950	767.	~	853.	£60
38.	£9,250	124.	£240	210.	£360	296.	~	382.	£13,500	510.	£4,000	596.	£1,100	682.	£140	768.	£750	854.	£500
39.	£5,500	125.	£440	211.	£160	297.	£140	383.	£7,500	511.	£3,400	597.	£2,000	683.	£140	769.	£240	855.	£180
40.	£12,000	126.	£280	212.	£440	298.	£260	384.	£8,500	512.	£3,600	598.	£2,500	684.	£420	770.	£60	856.	£160
41.	£600	127.	£240	213.	£110	299.	£95	385.	~	513.	£700	599.	£4,800	685.	£60	771.	£380	857.	£140
42.	£1,400	128.	£800	214.	£240	300.	£120	386.	£100	514.	£300	600.	£340	686.	~	772.	£60	858.	£1,200
43.	£24,000	129.	£240	215.	£225	301.	~	387.	£110	515.	£1,500	601.	£3,600	687.	£300	773.	£260	859.	£140
44.	£2,200	130.	£220	216.	£320	302.	~	388.	~	516.	£850	602.	£700	688.	£280	774.	£220	860.	£70
45.	£600	131.	£240	217.	~	303.	£140	389.	£440	517.	£100	603.	£200	689.	£140	775.	£120	861.	£70
46.	£700	132.	~	218.	£1,200	304.	£360	390.	£140	518.	£4,000	604.	£400	690.	£80	776.	£700	862.	£340
47.	£2,600	133.	£260	219.	£450	305.	£190	391.	£160	519.	£750	605.	£300	691.	£280	777.	£500	863.	£300
48.	£1,900	134.	£650	220.	£360	306.	£220	392.	~	520.	£260	606.	£320	692.	£280	778.	£300	864.	£200
49.	£3,400	135.	£280	221.	£1,200	307.	£170	393.	~	521.	£340	607.	£550	693.	£1,200	779.	£280	865.	£220
50.	£1,400	136.	£400	222.	£850	308.	~	394.	~	522.	£320	608.	£850	694.	£120	780.	£130	866.	£160
51.	£5,500	137.	£240	223.	£1,400	309.	£130	395.	~	523.	£6,000	609.	~	695.	£80	781.	£1,900	867.	£180
52.	£850	138.	£650	224.	£1,600	310.	£180	396.	£1,200	524.	£2,800	610.	£260	696.	£100	782.	£340	868.	£80
53.	£1,500	139.	£320	225.	£500	311.	~	397.	~	525.	£380	611.	£360	697.	~	783.	£110	869.	£420
54.	£750	140.	£280	226.	£380	312.	~	398.	£120	526.	£8,500	612.	£2,200	698.	~	784.	£400	870.	£2,000
55.	£900	141.	£3,800	227.	£3,400	313.	~	399.	£180	527.	£1,200	613.	£430	699.	~	785.	£260	871.	£80
56.	£13,500	142.	£260	228.	£900	314.	£80	400.	£120	528.	£500	614.	£260	700.	£360	786.	£1,000	872.	£400
57.	£1,600	143.	£240	229.	£1,400	315.	£80	401.	£220	529.	£50	615.	£340	701.	£280	787.	£220	873.	£130
58.	£3,200	144.	£360	230.	£1,400	316.	£180	402.	£190	530.	£3,800	616.	£220	702.	£10	788.	£70	874.	~
59.	£1,200	145.	~	231.	£2,800	317.	£100	403.	£150	531.	£950	617.	£260	703.	£50	789.	£700	875.	£130
60.	£5,400	146.	£480	232.	£420	318.	£260	404.	~	532.	£650	618.	£50	704.	£180	790.	£180	876.	£140
61.	£700	147.	£220	233.	£2,400	319.	£130	405.	£360	533.	£140	619.	~	705.	£220	791.	£100	877.	£90
62.	£1,500	148.	£200	234.	£2,000	320.	£160	406.	£200	534.	£3,200	620.	£3,600	706.	£240	792.	£70	878.	£160
63.	£340	149.	£200	235.	~	321.	~	407.	£50	535.	£3,000	621.	£460	707.	£340	793.	£100	879.	£260
64.	£650	150.	£180	236.	~	322.	£120	408.	£170	536.	£480	622.	£360	708.	£110	794.	£160	880.	£200
65.	£400	151.	£240	237.	£900	323.	£280	409.	£150	537.	~	623.	£260	709.	£340	795.	£50	881.	£300
66.	£600	152.	£220	238.	£650	324.	£440	410.	~	538.	£120	624.	£570	710.	£150	796.	£100	882.	~
67.	£3,600	153.	£260	239.	£3,400	325.	£300	411.	~	539.	£100	625.	£240	711.	~	797.	£60	883.	~
68.	£4,000	154.	~	240.	£1,900	326.	£550	412.	£100	540.	£200	626.	£140	712.	£450	798.	£155	884.	£1,100
69.	£1,100	155.	£240	241.	£1,600	327.	£550	413.	£140	541.	£2,200	627.	~	713.	£280	799.	£200	885.	£120
70.	£3,200	156.	£240	242.	~	328.	£1,400	414.	£80	542.	£1,200	628.	£2,000	714.	£650	800.	~	886.	£50
71.	£2,200																		

1005.	£260	1096.	£260	1187.	£1,000	1278.	£600	1369.	£130	1460.	£1,100	1551.	~	1642.	~	2006.	£1,050	2097.	£9,000
1006.	£500	1097.	~	1188.	£1,200	1279.	£200	1370.	£320	1461.	~	1552.	£420	1643.	~	2007.	£3,400	2098.	£2,600
1007.	~	1098.	£1,300	1189.	£1,400	1280.	~	1371.	£340	1462.	£1,600	1553.	£1,300	1644.	~	2008.	~	2099.	£2,600
1008.	~	1099.	£1,600	1190.	£3,000	1281.	£950	1372.	~	1463.	£2,200	1554.	£1,000	1645.	~	2009.	£520	2100.	£600
1009.	£1,900	1100.	£1,100	1191.	~	1282.	£350	1373.	£550	1464.	~	1555.	£1,250	1646.	~	2010.	£300	2101.	~
1010.	~	1101.	£1,400	1192.	£650	1283.	~	1374.	£600	1465.	~	1556.	£1,400	1647.	~	2011.	£440	2102.	~
1011.	£1,250	1102.	£800	1193.	£240	1284.	£2,400	1375.	£160	1466.	£300	1557.	~	1648.	£1,200	2012.	£90	2103.	£9,200
1012.	£1,200	1103.	£1,200	1194.	£2,200	1285.	£800	1376.	£260	1467.	£420	1558.	~	1649.	£3,200	2013.	£200	2104.	£9,000
1013.	~	1104.	~	1195.	£3,200	1286.	£800	1377.	£180	1468.	£460	1559.	£480	1650.	£80	2014.	~	2105.	£8,000
1014.	£320	1105.	£240	1196.	£1,600	1287.	£240	1378.	~	1469.	£360	1560.	£530	1651.	~	2015.	£380	2106.	£10,200
1015.	£420	1106.	£140	1197.	£1,300	1288.	£550	1379.	~	1470.	£900	1561.	£440	1652.	£60	2016.	£2,400	2107.	£6,400
1016.	£360	1107.	£320	1198.	£1,000	1289.	£1,400	1380.	£600	1471.	£1,200	1562.	£800	1653.	~	2017.	~	2108.	£6,200
1017.	£440	1108.	£460	1199.	£220	1290.	£1,000	1381.	£480	1472.	£220	1563.	£780	1654.	~	2018.	£260	2109.	£5,200
1018.	£950	1109.	£360	1200.	£1,800	1291.	£600	1382.	£550	1473.	£750	1564.	£1,200	1655.	~	2019.	£580	2110.	£5,200
1019.	~	1110.	~	1201.	£1,200	1292.	£400	1383.	£110	1474.	£420	1565.	£1,100	1656.	~	2020.	£1,500	2111.	£5,000
1020.	£1,800	1111.	£750	1202.	~	1293.	£340	1384.	£320	1475.	£380	1566.	~	1657.	£220	2021.	£600	2112.	~
1021.	~	1112.	£250	1203.	£260	1294.	~	1385.	£360	1476.	£440	1567.	~	1658.	£400	2022.	£3,800	2113.	£9,500
1022.	£650	1113.	£1,200	1204.	£850	1295.	£1,100	1386.	£300	1477.	£400	1568.	~	1659.	£380	2023.	£2,300	2114.	£6,000
1023.	~	1114.	£340	1205.	~	1296.	~	1387.	£360	1478.	£460	1569.	~	1660.	£70	2024.	£2,700	2115.	£16,000
1024.	~	1115.	£240	1206.	~	1297.	£580	1388.	£280	1479.	£360	1570.	£840	1661.	£80	2025.	£320	2116.	~
1025.	~	1116.	~	1207.	£120	1298.	£500	1389.	~	1480.	£400	1571.	£750	1662.	£320	2026.	£300	2117.	£3,200
1026.	~	1117.	£380	1208.	£1,400	1299.	£420	1390.	£780	1481.	£280	1572.	£1,100	1663.	£560	2027.	£2,400	2118.	£3,800
1027.	£1,700	1118.	£480	1209.	£1,500	1300.	£280	1391.	£600	1482.	£380	1573.	£510	1664.	£450	2028.	~	2119.	£4,000
1028.	~	1119.	£480	1210.	£1,400	1301.	~	1392.	£1,000	1483.	£650	1574.	£320	1665.	£1,200	2029.	~	2120.	£7,200
1029.	~	1120.	£440	1211.	£1,000	1302.	£440	1393.	£280	1484.	£1,300	1575.	£220	1666.	£120	2030.	£240	2121.	£1,800
1030.	£1,600	1121.	£620	1212.	£700	1303.	£440	1394.	£2,100	1485.	£750	1576.	£420	1667.	£100	2031.	£1,400	2122.	£2,400
1031.	£1,500	1122.	£440	1213.	£650	1304.	£1,400	1395.	£2,100	1486.	£50	1577.	~	1668.	~	2032.	£700	2123.	£11,400
1032.	~	1123.	~	1214.	£300	1305.	~	1396.	~	1487.	~	1578.	~	1669.	£420	2033.	£9,000	2124.	£4,200
1033.	~	1124.	£500	1215.	£520	1306.	£600	1397.	£220	1488.	£300	1579.	£240	1670.	£40	2034.	£5,000	2125.	~
1034.	£2,200	1125.	£550	1216.	£600	1307.	£600	1398.	£360	1489.	~	1580.	£320	1671.	£60	2035.	£7,500	2126.	£1,900
1035.	~	1126.	£460	1217.	£2,200	1308.	£600	1399.	£2,400	1490.	£1,100	1581.	£170	1672.	£50	2036.	£750	2127.	~
1036.	~	1127.	~	1218.	£700	1309.	£1,300	1400.	~	1491.	£280	1582.	£240	1673.	£260	2037.	£1,400	2128.	~
1037.	~	1128.	£480	1219.	~	1310.	£300	1401.	~	1492.	~	1583.	£140	1674.	£120	2038.	~	2129.	£7,000
1038.	£3,000	1129.	£420	1220.	~	1311.	£420	1402.	£1,000	1493.	£300	1584.	£2,200	1675.	~	2039.	£650	2130.	~
1039.	£320	1130.	£440	1221.	~	1312.	£480	1403.	£700	1494.	£1,200	1585.	~	1676.	~	2040.	~	2131.	£6,500
1040.	£1,800	1131.	£650	1222.	£500	1313.	£1,000	1404.	£750	1495.	£350	1586.	~	1677.	£1,000	2041.	£340	2132.	£3,000
1041.	£1,800	1132.	£1,400	1223.	£550	1314.	£330	1405.	~	1496.	~	1587.	£1,000	1678.	£340	2042.	~	2133.	£3,000
1042.	£1,600	1133.	£810	1224.	£2,200	1315.	£520	1406.	~	1497.	~	1588.	£460	1679.	£120	2043.	~	2134.	£3,400
1043.	£1,100	1134.	£550	1225.	£2,200	1316.	£1,400	1407.	£750	1498.	£900	1589.	£125	1680.	£120	2044.	~	2135.	£30,000
1044.	~	1135.	£650	1226.	~	1317.	£1,800	1408.	£580	1499.	£140	1590.	£120	1681.	£650	2045.	~	2136.	£20,000
1045.	£1,400	1136.	£240	1227.	£1,200	1318.	~	1409.	£280	1500.	£160	1591.	£160	1682.	£400	2046.	£5,600	2137.	£29,500
1046.	£1,700	1137.	£350	1228.	£1,200	1319.	£400	1410.	~	1501.	£100	1592.	~	1683.	£500	2047.	£5,300	2138.	£4,000
1047.	£2,400	1138.	£240	1229.	£1,300	1320.	£340	1411.	£460	1502.	£160	1593.	£70	1684.	£200	2048.	£3,400	2139.	£3,900
1048.	£300	1139.	£360	1230.	£1,100	1321.	£460	1412.	£360	1503.	~	1594.	£120	1685.	£220	2049.	£3,400	2140.	~
1049.	£1,100	1140.	~	1231.	£750	1322.	£300	1413.	£400	1504.	~	1595.	£2,800	1686.	£260	2050.	£5,000	2141.	£2,500
1050.	£750	1141.	£300	1232.	£340	1323.	£340	1414.	£360	1505.	£1,200	1596.	£800	1687.	£100	2051.	£3,500	2142.	£3,500
1051.	£1,500	1142.	£600	1233.	£1,300	1324.	£330	1415.	£380	1506.	£820	1597.	£500	1688.	£70	2052.	£6,200	2143.	~
1052.	£1,000	1143.	£320	1234.	£2,400	1325.	£2,000	1416.	£700	1507.	£1,600	1598.	£380	1689.	£160	2053.	~	2144.	£2,800
1053.	£160	1144.	£220	1235.	£140	1326.	£360	1417.	£650	1508.	£440	1599.	£1,100	1690.	£180	2054.	~	2145.	~
1054.	~	1145.	~	1236.	~	1327.	£1,800	1418.	£160	1509.	£400	1600.	£1,000	1691.	£480	2055.	~	2146.	~
1055.	~	1146.	£2,400	1237.	£600	1328.	£1,050	1419.	£900	1510.	£1,800	1601.	£240	1692.	£850	2056.	~	2147.	£400
1056.	£1,500	1147.	£1,200	1238.	£600	1329.	£360	1420.	£600	1511.	£1,000	1602.	£460	1693.	£280	2057.	£8,000	2148.	£420
1057.	£550	1148.	£420	1239.	£85	1330.	£600	1421.	£220	1512.	£700	1603.	£3,200	1694.	£300	2058.	£3,000	2149.	£380
1058.	~	1149.	£160	1240.	£320	1331.	£550	1422.	£220	1513.	~	1604.	£1,600	1695.	£360	2059.	~	2150.	£380
1059.	~	1150.	£320	1241.	£120	1332.	£450	1423.	£270	1514.	£560	1605.	£400	1696.	£260	2060.	£18,500	2151.	£260
1060.	£700	1151.	£1,500	1242.	£190	1333.	£720	1424.	£140	1515.	£3,800	1606.	£370	1697.	£550	2061.	~	2152.	£360
1061.	£1,600	1152.	£650	1243.	£300	1334.	£1,000	1425.	£280	1516.	£500	1607.	~	1698.	£320	2062.	£24,000	2153.	£360
1062.	£900	1153.	£650	1244.	£180	1335.	£240	1426.	£120	1517.	£80	1608.	£1,000	1699.	£300	2063.	~	2154.	£360
1063.	£1,250	1154.	£600	1245.	~	1336.	£240	1427.	£130	1518.	£1,200	1609.	£250	1700.	£120	2064.	£10,000	2155.	£320
1064.	£600	1155.	~	1246.	£750	1337.	£190	1428.	£130	1519.	£1,200	1610.	~	1701.	£280	2065.	~	2156.	~
1065.	£2,400	1156.	£550	1247.	£1,150	1338.	£8,750	1429.	£100	1520.	£750	1611.	~	1702.	£220	2066.	~	2157.	£8,000
1066.	£650	1157.	£1,300	1248.	£580	1339.	£900	1430.	£280	1521.	~	1612.	£140	1703.	£160	2067.	£2,800	2158.	£30,000
1067.	£220	1158.	£460	1249.	£75	1340.	£240	1431.	£360	1522.	£480	1613.	~	1704.	£80	2068.	£41,000	2159.	£6,500
1068.	~	1159.	£260	1250.	£360	1341.	~	1432.	£320	1523.	£950	1614.	~	1705.	£120	2069.	£8,000	2160.	£6,500
1069.	~	1160.	£1,900	1251.	£850	1342.	~	1433.	£180	1524.	£850	1615.	£750	1706.	£70	2070.	£7,000	2161.	£5,500
1070.	~	1161.	£460	1252.	£1,600	1343.	~	1434.	~	1525.	£1,800	1616.	£650	1707.	£100	2071.	£2,700	2162.	£2,800
1071.	£140	1162.	£950	1253.	£1,650	1344.	~	1435.	£150	1526.	£2,000	1617.	~	1708.	~	2072.	£4,000	2163.	~
1072.	£200	1163.	£480	1254.	£130	1345.	~	1436.	~	15									

